BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

WHEELER & LYNDE. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13. 1863. VOLUME XXX.....NUMBER 11.

THE BANGOR DAILY

Whig and Courier,

[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge

[illegible] LOWER FLOOR.

TERMS

[illegible] per Year

[illegible] for Six Months

[illegible] for Three Months

[illegible] per Month for less than Three [illegible]

Invariably in Advance.

The Bangor Weekly Courier

[illegible] the Daily Whig & Courier at One [illegible] Fifty Cents a year invariably IN ADVANCE

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS

[illegible] MARK ES JOHN E LYNDE

AGENCIES

[illegible] Park Row New York are authorized [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions [illegible] Saturday's Building Courant.

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in [illegible] subscribers finding this no [illegible] understand that the time [illegible] has nearly expired → [illegible] expires

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The Union Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF BANGOR,

[illegible] General Fire and Marine Business [illegible] and other reliable Companies

OFFICERS

[illegible] Asa Thompson

[illegible] A D Manson

[illegible] Ernest M Sargent

[illegible] John A Peters

[illegible] E C Dana

[illegible] John S Chadwick

[illegible] Jas Cos Little M D

[illegible] Hanna Stetson

[illegible] Emma Brastlet

No 2 Granite Block Bangor.

GEO BRIESON President

[illegible] Wirt Sec'y

[illegible] Manager

RICE BROTHERS,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

For the Purchase of

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, &c,

89 and 91 East Water Street,

MILWAUKIE, WIS.

JOHN S. KIMBALL,

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Flour, Corn, Grain,

Meal Beans and Lime,

Ship Stores and Family Groceries,

Nos 80 and 82 Exchange Street,

BANGOR ME

Bounty and Pensions.

[illegible] CLARKE to obtain BOUNTIES due to their widows of deceased soldiers, and PENSIONS [illegible] Soldiers on the service [illegible] severe and attention prompt [illegible] Office on Hammond Street, opposite City [illegible] WM G CROSBY, Attorney [illegible] of July 1862 tf

PILCHER & FULLER,

Commission Merchants and Receivers of

Flour and Produce,

[illegible] Foreign Wharf BOSTON

W PILCHER }

H M FULLER } may14

MADAME L ZIMMERMANN

PIANO TEACHER.

MUSIC ROOMS No 90 Main Street,

WASHINGTON BUILDING

European and North American Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING

[illegible] Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the European & North American Railway Company will be held at the Bangor House in the city of Bangor on TUESDAY the twenty-first day of July next ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes following viz

[illegible] to act on the report of the Directors [illegible] Officers

[illegible] to act on any alteration or additions to the By Laws

[illegible] to fix the number and make choice of Directors

[illegible] to authorize sale, lease or mortgage of the whole or part of the road franchises and track of said Company or the acceptance of a transfer of any railroad, road franchises and track of any other Company or of a lease thereof

[illegible] to act upon all or matter that may lawfully be brought before such meeting

JOHN A POOR, President.

Portland and June 11 1863 jy9 3m

Cumberland Coal.

[illegible] are now in store a cargo of Cumberland Coal, which I am selling at

REASONABLE PRICES.

[illegible] Weight of heavy Blacksmiths' work we will warrant [illegible] of superior to any in the market. It [illegible] per cent more work than the best [illegible] of Cumberland Coal usually sold here [illegible] the Navy Yards to the United States and [illegible] and the U S Armory at Springfield use [illegible] Coal in your orders

C A BABCOCK,

Agent for B B WARNSWORTH & CO, Boston

Bangor May 26th Broad Street

Soaps and Saleratus.

CASTILE—in Bars and Cakes Shaving Soaps, Gage's Toilet Rabbits Family Union, and Soap Ale at JOHN S. KIMBALLS.

may14 80 and 82 Exchange St.

The New Pattern Combs.

ANOTHER small lot of those new Ball Top Buffalo Combs just received

may5 J. S TOMPSON 89 Main Street

BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE.

O. M. SHAW, - - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, combining a central position easy of access, and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad Stations

Stages leave the above House, daily, for all parts of the country. oct13

Post Office Regulations.

BANGOR POST OFFICE.

On and after July 1 1863, agreeable to the provisions of the new postal law, and by order of the Post Master General the following regulations will be enforced in this Post Office A careful perusal of the same by the public, will prevent much misunderstanding, and [illegible] annoyance, on and after the above date.

All box rents must be paid in advance.

All postages on regular newspapers must be paid at least one quarter in advance, and when payment is made for a newspaper commencing at any time during the quarter such payment must be made to the end of the quarter next ensuing Quarters commence in January, April July and October

All postage on domestic letters must be paid in advance

All postages due on letters from time to time, must be paid before delivery Foreign postages are as heretofore

The postage on all letters not weighing over one half ounce will be three cents to any part of the United States and for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof an additional rate of three cents must be paid, and so on in the same ratio Letter postage to Canada will now be five cents

Many letters on which the required the postage shall be prepaid at the mailing office, shall reach their destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rate shall be collected on delivery

This rule applies also to all mailable matter

If the postage is partly prepaid the unpaid postage must be paid at delivery.

All drop letters must be prepaid, and the postage on each will be two cents if not exceeding in weight one-half ounce or cents must be paid, and so on in the same ratio

All transient newspapers sent through the office must be so enclosed as to be easily removed from the wrappers for examination if not so left letter postage will be charged and collected at the office of delivery

The charge for registering a letter will be 20 cents, in addition to the unnecessary postage thereon.

The rates of postage on transient and miscellaneous matter except unsealed circulars and books, will be

One package not one address, not over 4 ounces 4 cents

One package not one address, over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces—and so on in the same ratio

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 1 ounces to one address 4 cts over 1 ounces and not over 8, 8 cts

And so on in the same ratio

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars not over three in number to one address, 2 cents

Unsealed circulars over 3 and not exceeding six 4 cents—and so on in the same ratio

Quarterly rates on newspapers and periodicals issued once a week or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers,

	Semi Mo	Monthly	Quarterly
Not over 4 ounces in weight	6	3	1
Exceeding 4 and not over 8,	12	6	2

and so on in the same ratio

JASON WEEKS P M

Cabinet Maker.

H. S. Brown,

Gives particular attention to all kinds of

Furniture Repairing,

Manufactures to order Desks, Show Cases, Furniture for Sleeping Cabins &c

Wire Gauze and Muslin Screens fitted to windows at short notice

Rooms over the Jewelry Store of S. G. Waters, opposite the Court House Please call and ring [illegible] june19 tf

Apples.

150 BBLS choice APPLES, just received and for sale low by A. L. & R. C. BOYD

April 9d. 1863.

Dress Goods.

SILK Bead and Chenille Nets, Chenille, Velvet and Lace Headdresses,

Lace Sleeves and Collars,

In Real Point, Malta, Real Valenciennes and Real Thread, also Lace Edgings of all styles and variations at

F. Meinecke's,

58 Main Street

june22 4wd (Times)

Dress and Gloves

COTTON and Merino Hose in all sizes and colors

Yarn and Knitting Needles, do

Cashmere Hosiery do

Best French Kid Gloves, also

Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, do

A New Lot, of Different Styles, at

F. MEINECKE'S,

122 4w 58 Main Street.

WAR CLAIMS!

I AM prepared and will attend to the business of obtaining

Pensions,

Bounties,

Arrears of Pay,

For Soldiers wounded or disabled in the service their Widows, Minor Children or Heirs, and to a Claims for Military Services.

JOSIAH CROSBY.

Dexter, June 19th, 1863 jy2 dly

LOTHROP & MOPELEY,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL,

Nos. 233 & 235 Front Street,

Flavell Moseley, Cyrus Lothrop } BOSTON.

Agents for the

KINSLEY IRON & MACHINE CO.,

Manufacturers of

Rolled Iron, Forgings, Casings, Axles &c.

Boston, Apr. 14, 1863. apr14 6m

JULY Monday received by [illegible] D. BUGBEE & CO.

BANGOR HOUSE, Whig & Courier,

TELEGRAPHIC

[Evening Despatches to the Times.]

Rebel General Jenkins Taken Prisoner—Another Successful Cavalry Fight Pontoon Still very High—The whole Rebel Army on this side of the River—Heavy Skirmishing in Progress—10,000 Rebel Wounded in our Hands—Capture of General Neal Dow—Lee's Headquarters at Hagerstown.

PORTLAND, 11th

The schooner Northern Light at Boothbay, reports July 8d, 25 miles off Hatteras, spoke the steamer Honduras, who told him there were rebel privateers in the vicinity The next morning a sailer land, was chased several hours by a long dipper bark, painted black The schooner finally escaped in the fog The bark in the meantime firing several heavy shots

NEW YORK, 11th.

A special despatch to the Herald dated Frederick, Md., 10th, says

Some light skirmishing has been in progress to-day, between our forces under Generals Buford and the rebels under General Jenkins I do not learn that we lost much, but we gained a great deal

The rebel General Jenkins was captured in the morning, and he passed through this place to-night en route for Baltimore and Fort McHenry

A general engagement will probably take place to-morrow or next day

From a refugee who arrived here to-night having left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about 50,000 men and 260 pieces of artillery My informant states that the trains of General Lee cannot number less than three thousand wagons, and are all on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport and Shepardstown fords

The cavalry skirmish last night and this morning was on the road from Boonesboro to Hagerstown, and about three miles from Funkstown Our loss was only 20 wounded

General Buford drove the enemy about two miles, and held the field The skirmish display'd the pluck of our men The men went in with a will, their watchword being Meade and victory

Our troops are in splendid condition and eager for the fray. The successes of the past few days have made heroes of the weakest The new men are coming up with a will, and emulating the deeds of heroism of the old army of the Potomac Another battle is at hand

The river is still very high and the whole rebel army is on this side

A Washington despatch says —The following are announced as the places of rendezvous for drafted men for the States named Maine—Portland, New Hampshire—Concord, Vermont —Brattleboro, Massachusetts —Springfield, Rhode Island and Connecticut—New Haven

For the purpose of recruiting and conducting the several regiments, the men of the draft assigned to fill them up, the commanding General of the Departments and armies will immediately detail from each of the three years regiments of their commands belonging to the States above enumerated, three commissioned officers and six enlisted men, and direct them to report without delay to the commanding officer of the rendezvous of their States

A telegram received here to-day from Medical Inspector Wilson at Gettysburg states that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands is over 10,000 not including those captured by our cavalry, 6000 of our wounded have been sent to Northern hospitals

NEW YORK 11th

The New Orleans Atlas report the capture by rebel cavalry of Gen Neal Dow at a farm house back of Baton Rouge, where he was convalescing from a wound

It was generally believed at New Orleans that an assault would be made upon Port Hudson on the 4th General Banks had reviewed the morning party under the gallant Col Burge, of the 13th Conn and addressed them in fitting terms on the arduous and noble duty before them.

NEW YORK 11th

The Herald's Washington despatch gives the reply of President Lincoln to the committee of Louisiana planters, who petitioned for authority to elect federal and state officers in November under the existing state constitution The following is the reply, and is dated June 16th

Since receiving the letter, reliable information has reached me that a respectful portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that purpose.

This fact, alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution

I may add that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana. I really apprehend it might be used so as to embarrass them

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without order or proclamation from me, just now The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair shot on, for both Federal and State officers, by want of anything within my power to give them Your obedient servant.

A LINCOLN

WASHINGTON, 11th

The following has been received at headquarters here

HELENA, Ark, 6th, via Cairo, 8th

Major Gen. Halleck—

We encountered the enemy 15,000 strong, under Gens Holmes, Price, Marmaduke and others, on the morning of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely We have captured 1000 prisoners, 1200 stand of arms, and 2 colors Our total loss will not exceed 200 The enemy's losses are very severe—not less than 2500 killed, wounded and prisoners

B M PRENTISS,

Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th.

The Inquirer of this city has the following special despatch

FREDERICK, Md., 10th

A rebel battery near Ennis own opened at 2 o'clock this P. M. on a part of Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry Two rebel guns were dismounted, and the rebels were driven from the hill Our infantry then advanced, and when our messengers left both sides were sharply engaged. Our skirmishers were driving back the rebel skirmishers.

Lee can't cross the Potomac even if he had pontoons enough, every bridge being destroyed by the rebels.

The Herald's Hagerstown correspondent says that Lee has issued a proclamation announcing that he has captured 7 heads [illegible]

Last night only twenty mile he has to retire [illegible] attack Appearances indicate that a great battle will be fought Saturday or Sunday

Accounts represent that Gen Lee is prepared for battle with a large force near Hagerstown. Our army is in fine condition

BALTIMORE 11th

The American has the following

BOONSBORO, Md., 10th

The two armies are confronting each other The rebels hold Funkstown two miles from Hagerstown The rebel line extends to the river and covers Williamsport

The rebels are said to be entrenching their position.

Lee's headquarters are at Hagerstown

This morning there was a sharp cavalry skirmish on the Hagerstown road We drove the rebels across Antietam Creek, and three miles beyond, when the position at Funkstown was discovered

Gen. Ventura of the rebel cavalry was captured yesterday and sent to Frederick

NEW YORK, 11th

The Times special from Antietam bridge Williamsport road, 10th, 5 p m, says our cavalry to-day forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the left. The fighting was not very heavy

Our line to-night crossed Antietam creek at a point between the Hagerstown and Williamsport road The enemy is in force and shows fight He has renewed his supplies of ammunition Our forces are well concentrated The battle will probably begin to-morrow

From an Occasional Correspondence

AUGUSTA, July 10 1863

The General Court Martial, which has been in session here since June 3d, will probably close their business next week

The following cases have been tried —

George L Hutchinson, Gardiner, private in 1st Maine Reg ment, charged with five desertions Convicted and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, at Augusta, on Friday, July 10th, between the hours of 12 and 1 The sentence was published to the prisoner on Tuesday last The place of execution was changed to Fort Preble and on Wednesday, the prisoner was sent there Bishop Burgess, of Gardiner telegraphed Major General Wool, for an extension of time, and it has been granted "until further notice"

Jesse A. Meader, Gardiner, 24th Maine Regiment, desertion Convicted and sentenced to hard labor in Fort Warren, for the term of his enlistment and to be branded with the letter D on the back of his right hand,

John M Blanchard, Bangor, private of Capt J F Thompson's company, 12th Maine Regiment Deserted from camp in Lowell, Mass, before the Regiment went out The accused has worked at shoe-making in Bangor He plead guilty, and being in poor health, a light sentence was imposed—hard labor at Fort Warren for the period of — years

Horatio Littlefield, private in 6th Maine Battery Charged with desertion, giving away clothing, and attempting to excite a mutiny in jail He was arrested on the 7th of April, just after the President's Proclamation to deserters had expired Defence, that he was a paroled prisoner, and had never been notified of an exchange He was convicted of desertion, and sentenced to four months hard labor in Fort Warren

Jonathan Smith, charged with having deserted from the 7th Maine, and enlisting in the 1st Maine Artillery, under the assumed name of John Elliot, and getting two bounties from the Government Defendant was an old English soldier, and plead guilty, saying that it was all owing to liquor Sentenced to hard labor in Fort Warren

William Page, private in 25th Maine Volunteers, charged with desertion, and resisting the officer, Lieut Walker of the 5th Maine Volunteers, in arresting him Plea—Guilty to desertion, not guilty to the force It appeared that the prisoner was a peaceable well disposed man, of a very powerful frame and great physical strength He belonged in Casco, and had been instigated by the Copperheads to resist in arrest Officer Walker being a resolute man, and having strength to back him, made the arrest The prisoner was convicted The sentence has not yet been published

John F Bickford, 5th Maine, of Westbrook, desertion and resistance to officer arresting him Plea—insanity and *non compos* He was convicted, Sentence not published

George H. Kimball, private of the 5th Maine Battery Charge—desertion and resistance to the officer arresting him Plea—Guilty to former, not guilty to latter Convicted of former —sentence not published.

Charles H. Keenan, 7th regiment. Charge —Desertion. Plea—guilty Sentence not published

Llewellyn Sawyer, 5th Maine battery Charged with three desertions. Plea—guilty, but said he should have availed himself of the Proclamation, if he had supposed he was regarded as a deserter, that he had a certificate from Adjutant General Hodsden that he had been dishonorably discharged from the battery for desertion, as the returns of the battery showed. The accused was considered in the final sentence

William H Laird, 17th regiment Charge—Desertion and resistance to officer, Lieutenant Waller, 5th Maine, while arresting him Prisoner when arrested, offered to strike the officer with a manure fork, and after he was ironed, and while in the house, when the officer's back was turned, drew a pistol from his pocket and attempted to shoot the officer He was convicted Sentence not published He was sent to Fort Preble yesterday, under a strong guard

Joan Magner, North Wayne, 7th regiment, charged with two desertions from camp in Portland, Defence—that he went home on furlough the first time, and was taken sick and could not return, that he left on a pass the second time, his pass being only to Portland, but he went home because one of his children was sick Defendant's family were burned out a day or two before he was tried, by the great fire at North Way re, and some consideration was shown him by the Court Sentence not published.

Joan S Freese, Orono, company B, 1st Heavy Artillery Charge—Desertion Accused, a lad hardly 18, enlisted at Bangor in February, and says he forged his father's name to the papers. He sent $65 of his bounty home, and some time after his father went to Fort Alexander and persuaded him to leave the regiment He got citizen's clothes and fled his calibre to an the camp ground. The father acted upon the mistaken notion that, as he had never signed the papers, if he could get his son outside the lines, he could not be taken back to the army—so he brought him home to Orono. In a few days the boy was arrested as a deserter. While in Bangor, the father actually pay [illegible] his son's corpse, which was carried [illegible] but was brought to Augusta and lodged in jail. The father came here and applied to Judge Rice for another writ, which was granted The hearing was had, the Judge Advocate appearing for the Government, and contending, 1st—that the consent of the parent was not necessary when the minor is over 18 years of age, and that the oath of the minor on the enlisting papers that he is 18, is conclusive, further contending, that as the boy was under military arrest as a deserter, he should not be released The matter was continued a few days, till the full Court met, and submitted to them. They decided to remand the boy into the custody of the military officers The father was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Bangor, for entiring away and harboring a soldier The boy was convicted of deserting, though a victim of injudicious advice Sentence not published

A Morse of Steuben, 13th regiment, charged with desertion and firing a gun at the officer and his aid who were arresting him his case is on trial now

There is one case of a regular from the 17th Infantry, Fort Preble, to be tried, and also a desperate case by the name of Frank Chase, who is accused of desertion, and recruiting under the assumed name of George Lander, recruiting officer Among those enlisted by him is the brother, Stephen Chase, whom he enlisted under the name of Charles Brown He is charged with doing a wholesale business in this way the object being to get the large bounties and then getting the men discharged because not enlisted in their proper names and by a proper officer Some of them deserted and were arrested, and resorted to the writ of habeas corpus for a discharge but when the facts came out, they were held to service, and I see by the reports of the last battle that one of the men, Stephen Chase, was wounded

The other cases of desertion will not be tried as the Court would be occupied indefinitely, and become a permanent tribunal, if they were The deserters not tried will be sent to Washington and delivered to the Provost Marshal General

The attempt of the Copperhead journals in the State to stir up a feeling against courts martial, is in keeping with other attempts to make capital against the administration and the military for low partisan purposes The prisoner's rights are as well protected in trials before courts martial as in any other courts

The attempt to get up sympathy for Hutchinson, on the ground that he is under witted and not accountable for his actions, is ridiculous He is a low, cunning, and uncommonly shrewd man he is given to sleight-of hand performances, as has his father was before him, and he can slip off handcuffs from his wrist as fast as they are put on His mother is a fortune teller and nothing but the lowest, most debasing influences have surrounded the man from youth He openly avowed himself a copperhead when he was arrested, had the badge of the copperheads on his neck-tie and the war was a G— d— d— digger war, that if he was sent out he would desert as often as he was sent and that he would fight for Jeff Davis before he would for Abe Lincoln

Sympathy for him, even from so revered a man as Bishop Burgess, who, I understand is endeavoring to get his sentence commuted, is entirely misplaced Spiritual advisers the clergy should be, but when they are carried away by their feelings to interfere with the course of justice so necessary to the discipline of the army, they are not in the line of duty

THE FIRST SAW MILL The old practice of making boards, was to split up the logs with wedges, and inconvenient as the plan was it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could be done in a better way Saw mills were used in Europe in the fifteen h century, but so late as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labour saving machinery has always again existed in England The first saw mill was established by a Dutchman in 1663, but the public outcry against the new fangled machine was so violent that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did Dutchman before The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, for rather generations, but in 1635 an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of its interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill The guardians of the public welfare were on the alert however, and promptly pulled the mill to pieces.

A GOOD SHOT—I never pass the old toll gate at Newcastle bridge without thinking of the story of George Schaffer, who many years ago lived in Portsmouth I must tell it as a tribute to his funny memory Once he had been in Newcastle gunning, and was coming home with his game-bag empty, and very weary, when he stopped at the toll house for a moment's rest. Says he to the old taker, "There is a fine flock of ducks in the pond back here, what will you let me fire into them for?" "Can't do it," replied the toll man, 'I don't want to have my ducks killed' George put his gun into the toll-house, and went to take another look at the ducks. While he was gone the toll-man, who was a wag, drew the shot from the barrel and replaced the gun "Well" said the toll-man "though you are a good shot, I don't believe you could hurt them much Give me a dollar and you may fire" The dollar was paid, and quite a party who had gathered round, went back to witness George's discomfiture. He raised the gun, fired and killed nine of them—"The devil!" cried the toll-man, in consternation, "how did you do that? I took the charge out of the gun" "Yes" said George "I supposed you would but I always go double charged

PHRENOLOGY OR SWIMMING The medical authorities of the French army especially recommend that men inclined to diseases of the chest should be made to swim The following are the effects (which M le Docteur Dulos attributes to swimming) on the organs of respiration "A swimmer wishing to go from one place to another, is obliged to deploy his arms and legs to cut through the liquid and beat the water with them to sustain himself. It is to the chest as being the central point of sustentation, that every movement of the limbs responds This irradiation on of the movements of the chest, far from being hurtful to it, is beneficial, for according to a sacred principle of physiology, the more an organ is put into action the more vigor it has to perform its functions Applying this principle to natation, it will be easily conceived how the membranes of the chest of a swimmer acquire development, and the pulmonary tissues firmness, tone and energy

[illegible] this time one thousand years ago the Chinese [illegible] suspension-bridges of sword blades, four hundred feet span

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG The official bearer of despatches (Lieut Dewer,) gave the following particulars to the St. Louis Democrat

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 a m July 4 The rebels were all to be paroled The officers were allowed to retain their horses and four days rations to be taken from the rebel stores, and to be considered prisoners liable to be exchanged. The enemy, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000, by the arrangement fell into Gen Grant's hands, along with small arms, forts, defences, &c

Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy

At 10 a. m of the 4th, Gen Slocum's division marched into and garrisoned the city the bands playing the national airs

The scene was witnessed by thousands of Federal and rebel soldiers, who for the first time in weeks showed themselves with impunity above above the rifle pits, and during all these weeks they have been within five yards of each other

General Grant came slowly to the place of rendezvous, smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

Gen Pemberton first remarked that he had been present when the different fortresses surrendered to the Federal arms in the Mexican war In those the enemy were granted terms and conditions, and he thought his army as well entitled to favors as foreign foe

General Grant listened and then proposed a private conversation to which General Pemberton agreed, and the firing was soon seen above the buildings where lately the rebel ensigns met the breeze, and Vicksburg was again in loyal possession

Not long after formal possession had been taken of the city, Col Maryland made his entrance to take charge of his office, and agreed to exchange Federal greenbacks with the rest of the world

THE DRAFT AND ITS HUMORS Thus far the conscription has operated fairly upon all classes of people alike, and persons representing nearly every calling and occupation in life have had the satisfaction or discomfort, whichever it may have been, of seeing their names in the list of the "*patres conscripti*" Among the well known citizens of Boston whom the wheel of fortune has summoned to the service of their country are Milton Andrich, lately U S District Attorney, Horace Gray, Jr, Counsellor, Charles P Blake, Provost Marshal General, Rev James Bolles, D D, rector of the Church of the Advent Rev James Read, Charles H Andrews and Justin Andrews, brothers and both of the Herald, Anton Heinecke leader of the Germania band Dr Henry J Bigelow, Dr Wm B Underwood, Francis Braggotts, merchant on Central wharf, Wm B O Peabody, clerk at the State House, Colonel T L D Perkins of the Hancock House, Thomas W Silloway, Esq, architect, &c., &c —Several policemen and officers of Massachusetts regiments are also drafted, while the ubiquitous John Smith was drawn five times in the Third District alone, and we have to congratulate Mr John Anderson, (whether him of the "solace tobacco we know not") upon having been similarly honored upon three occasions We observe that "Fernando Wood is drafted from the Eighth Ward, and there may be instances of others bearing equally conspicuous names, who are thus called to gain additional celebrity

—*Boston Journal*

In the Fourth District, yesterday, nine police officers were drawn

R. K Russell Attorney at Law, was also drafted

From one boarding house in Ward 8, nine persons were drafted

To day, Mr Duffee, the Postmaster in Cambridgeport, was drawn, and also Timothy Ames, a police officer of Cambridge Harvard College has also suffered to some extent in the loss of students

In one family in Cambridge three brothers have been drawn In another family in that city two brothers have been taken

—*Boston Herald*

A PLACE THAT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT BY THE REBELS The correspondent of the New York Times at Gettysburg is severe upon the conduct displayed toward our soldiers by the people of that place, with a few honorable exceptions He says

"In the first place the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for payment of losses inflicted by both armies. One man yesterday presented a captain with a bill for eighteen rails which his men had burned in cooking their coffee! On the streets the burden of their talk is their losses—and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that Almost entirely they are uncourteous—but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement Their charges, too, were exorbitant—hotels, $2,50 per day, milk, tea and fifteen cents per quart, bread, $1 and even $1 50 per loaf, twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier! I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated can be fully substantiated by many officers high in rank as well as by what I personally saw and experienced

KNOCKING UNDER "Talk about your hereditary patriotism," cried X "Why my father fought under Gen. Jackson "I thought they were deadly enemies," said the gent cman of the old school So they were and the only time they ever fought, Jackson was on the top "Will you—will you—take something?" asked the old gentleman

We may expect to hear very soon that Johnston's army is without officers A letter from Vicksburg 27 th ult, says

"There is a general feeling among the rebels in Johnston's army that when Vicksburg falls the game is up with the Southern Confederacy This he says is the common remark among the minor officers 'Well, if Vicksburg goes, I'll be d—d if I won't throw up my commission.' A friend who has visited Johnston's army asked the question of what would be the effect of the fall of Vicksburg on the Confederate forces It seemed to be freely admitted that Knoxville must be given up in that event, and the favorite plan appeared to be to fall back upon Montgomery, Alabama. *N Y. Post*

A Western wag says "General Blunt's strategy is in three parts first, in finding where the enemy are, second, immediately sending a bomb shell at them, third, going himself to see where it struck"

Betty Rushwood thinks it provoking for a woman, who has been working all day mending her husband's overcoat to find a love letter from another in the pocket That is perfect nonsense

There is not a woman on earth but would find the latter before she began to mend the coat—and then the coat would not be mended at all.

What is the difference between a church organist and the infidels? One stops the note and the other knows the stops.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

Daily Established 1834.—Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one square, (consist of 18 lines of this type) three times in the Daily, $1 25
For each week's continuance, 0 50
For half-square, three times, 0 75
For one square in Weekly, three times, 1 00
For each week's continuance, 0 25

SPECIAL NOTICES:

$3.00 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

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☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL CONY.

INTERVENTION. The story of a renewed effort on the part of France to secure the assent of England to its old mediation proposal, seems to be exploded. The story, as told by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, was that the Emperor, at a Cabinet Council on the 18th of June, ordered that a despatch should be sent the same day to the French embassador in London, instructing him to renew the proposal. But now we see by our last foreign despatches that Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, on the 26th denied that any such renewed overtures had been made. As over a week had then elapsed from the time the Emperor's determination was said to have been formed, the whole story was probably a fabrication. Beside this, the attempted intervention in the case of Poland, has not worked well enough to inspire a repetition of the policy. It is now certain that the Poles will reject the terms proposed by the three great powers. Suppose, then, Russia should accept them. In that case, England and the other intermeddlers are under an implied pledge to bring coercive action to bear on Poland. That would be a most unfriendly act. On the other hand, if Russia rejects the terms it will be an affront which the proposers must quietly pocket, to the great loss of their dignity and famed influence. Intervention in this country will pay no better. But the receipt abroad of our recent war news will put a quietus upon the whole of this interventional folly.

WHAT THE PRESENT WAR MEANS. One of the most important and yet one of the most difficult things is to get a clear, comprehensive and enduring impression upon the mind of what the present war really means—what its bearing and scope—who the leaders of the rebels have determined upon. The different utterances which are made, sometimes in passion and sometimes more calmly, and in refutation of the lies of the rebel officials, are doing much to open the eyes of the people to the meaning of the present contest, and to impress them with the great change which is now sought, through this rebellion, to effect on the civilization of our age.

The following forcible statement by John Bright, before the Trades Unionists of London shows that the Liberals abroad see the true character of the rebellion and understand the real purposes of its leaders:

The North has been growing greater in freedom, and the conflict could not be distant, and it was inevitable. In our day, that which the statesmen of America had hoped permanently in its postponed has arrived. The great trial is now going on to-night of the world, and the verdict on this great question must at last be rendered. But how much is at stake! Some men in the country—some writers—talk of it as if, after all, it was no great matter that had caused this contest in the United States. I say that the whole continent is at stake. It is not a question of boundary—it is not a question of tariff—it is not a question of supremacy of party—it is not a question of the condition of open four millions of negroes. It is more than that. It is the question of a whole country with its teeming millions and what shall be their present and future fate. It is for those in those and after them, a question of freedom or slavery; of education or ignorance; of Christian morality, ever widening and all blessing in its influence, or an overshadowing and all blasting guilt.

Correspondence of Whig & Courier.

The Condition of Officer McKenney.

BELFAST, July 8th, 1863.

As the recent murderous affair at Detroit has attracted considerable attention in this portion of our State, and as an incorrect statement of it has been published concerning Mr. Charles G. McKenney, Chief of Police of this city, who participated in the fray, not of the tragedy, a brief account of his present condition, and of the means employed for his recovery may be interesting to the public, and valuable to science.

Officer McKenney was wounded on the 21st of June, by a shot from Grant, one of the men whom he was endeavoring to arrest for horse-stealing. The ball weighing a half ounce, entered his back, about two inches to the left of the centre or spine, over the ninth rib. It passed upward, onward and outward under the right shoulder blade, through the cavity of the chest, perforating the lung, going into the armpit, lodging against the bone of the arm, near the head, allowing air to escape into the cellular substance of the flesh, down the side, which immediately after the shot could be distinctly felt with the fingers. Blood came from the mouth through the lung, and soon made its come to the present time. Dr. N. F. Monroe, of the city, late Surgeon of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, has constantly attended Mr McKenney. After careful examination, and an investigation of the relative position, direction and distance of the parties at the time the wound was received, indications appeared where the ball was situated, sufficient to warrant an attempt at the removal. On cutting into the bone, among the splinters, nerves and veins, it was found as above described, and extracted by Dr. Monroe on the second inst. Mr. McKenney still remains in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TERMS OF DAILY.

$6.00 per year; $3.00 for six months, $1.50 for three months; 50 cents per month for less than three months.

☞ Invariably in Advance.

The first of January, 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance.

For Evening Telegraphic Despatches, &c., see First Page.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE INSIDE ROUTE. We understand that for the present, the steamer Daniel Webster will be again put on the route to Portland in place of the Harvest Moon—the latter running meantime on the route between Portland and Hallowell, probably making a round trip each day. The Webster is under command of Captain Deering.

☞ A letter from Captain Geo. M. Brown of the Maine Cavalry to his wife in this city, dated at Camp near Gettysburg, 5th inst., says that the regiment was not in the hottest of the Gettysburg battle, but "suffered considerable shelling." Lieut. Hall of Co. M, was knocked from his horse, but only slightly injured. On the 5th the regiment started in pursuit of the enemy and was doing hard but good service at the date of the postscript on the 6th.

☞ It is stated that the new draft will probably be for 300,000 men, the quotas of many districts having already been fixed. The quotas are made up for Congressional districts, not for States. The enrollment for our district is about ready to be sent in.

☞ The Eastport Sentinel, Machias Republican and some other papers, copy our full report of the Maine State Convention, without the slightest credit. Is that the fair thing?

☞ The news of the surrender of Vicksburg reached Eastport at about five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and by 6 o'clock a salute of one hundred and four guns had been fired, the cartridges for the same having been prepared after the receipt of the news.

☞ The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Fryeburg will be celebrated on the 20th of August of this year.

☞ The bells of this city were rung, and a national salute fired on the Park at 9 o'clock this morning, on account, in the language of the Mayor, of glorious tidings from the battlefield.—*Bath Courier.*

This demonstration editor couldn't say it in his own language. The tidings of victories are not "glorious" to him or his confederates.

☞ The Lewiston Light Infantry has nearly the full quota (82) required to enable the company to become one of the companies of State Guards.

OUR MAINE CAVALRY. A correspondent of the Portland Courier says Captain John D Aycrick (of Augusta,) of the 1st Maine Cavalry, is now at home on a furlough. He says that General Reynolds had over 200 of the Maine Cavalry detailed as orderlies, and states that about 400 of the regiment are now detached to serve as orderlies, in the serve of the various commanders of the army of the Potomac. This is a compliment to our Maine soldiers, as a requisite qualification for such duties is, that men must know how to read and write, as well as possess coolness and bravery. Captain M. says the best fighting men he saw in the rebel army were mulattoes, and there are more such troops in that army than people have any adequate idea of. The Maine Cavalry has never yet been broken or checked, and is really one of the best regiments in the service. The rebs always conclude they have got to run when they see the Maine boys coming.

☞ At Richmond, in this State, some boys got out a swivel to imitate their elders in firing a salute for Vicksburg. It exploded, and a boy named Witham was seriously if not fatally injured. To make the piece "speak" they had filled it to the muzzle with grass and clay, driven down with a sledge.

☞ The following Bangor names appear on the lists of drafted men in Boston:

Daniel Hitchkey, iron merchant; John Hockman, lumber dealer; Isaac Morse, barber; M. U. Tuttette, writing master; Horace Dodd, George Folsom and George W. Hammatt, clerks.

☞ A horse belonging to Mr. Reuben Bennet of Bridgton, took fright, it is supposed, last Saturday night, and swam across the Sebago pond to Harrison, where he was found the next morning, apparently much exhausted.

☞ The Farmington Chronicle says. "Take care of the dried apples. There will be no apples to dry next fall. The crop this year will be very near a total failure."

THE 16TH MAINE.—COL. TILLSON. Sergeant Thomas D. Wilhelly, of this city, of the 16th Maine, has written to his father in this city, from near Gettysburg, stating that he was a prisoner, as was also Colonel Tilson, his commanding officer. Both were well and expected to visit Richmond as prisoners. He thinks the most of the 16th were captured.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strout of Cherryfield, have buried within the last fortnight, three promising and interesting children, who died of that fatal disease, the diptheria. The oldest, a daughter, about nine years old; the second, a son, seven years old, and the last, a daughter, about three years old. Some striking circumstances attended the sickness and death of two of these children. The oldest, whose name was Clara, and who died first, on 9th, it is said, did not appear to suffer any pain while sick but up a few hours before her death, and read a newspaper. Her sister, the youngest, just before she died, sprung out of her bed in apparent ecstasy, and clapped her hands, exclaiming: "Oh, Clara, how glad I am to see you." She was soon with her.

☞ Among the recent deaths at Fort Royal we find the following from Maine:

Privates Emilus S Huntress, Co. F, 5th reg't, June 26, typhoid fever; Charles Gowell, F, 9th, June 26, bilious colic; Wm. Berry, H, 5th, typhoid fever, June 10; Benj. Hastys, E, 8th, typhoid fever, July 1; John A Farnham, K, 8th, remittant fever, July 1; S S H Cullamore, H, 8th, dysentery, July 3.

John A. Farnham of the 8th Maine, was a son of Mr. Frederick Farnham of Six Mile Falls, and a nephew of Marshal Farnham of this city. He was a most excellent young man—the only son of the family—and one whose loss will be very deeply felt.

Jeff Davis, in a speech made to the Mississippi Legislature, admitted that the fall of Vicksburg and the loss of Port Hudson would be a fatal blow to the prospects of the Confederacy. He said:—"The Confederacy must stand or fall by the fortunes of the Mississippi river."

A Washington dispatch states that Commissioner Ludlow is of the opinion that the proposition on which Mr. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, was anxious to have leave to bring in person to Washington, was a proposition for an armistice. He says that Stephens and his Commissioners were greatly chagrined at the refusal of their request. They were in high feather, full of confidence that Pennsylvania was at the feet of Lee, and that Vicksburg would be saved. Stephens had baggage enough with him for a stay of six months.

Boston Brokers' Board.

Sale of Stocks, July 10th.

$23,400 American Gold, 133 1-4
$4,500 " " 133 3-8
$4,500 " " 133
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 106 1-4
U S Coupons 6's (1881) 105 3-8
U S Five-Twenties, 100 7-8
U. S Certificate Currency, 99 1-8
Boston and Maine Railroad, 125 3-4

(*Advertisement.*)

Be warned in season! Prevention is better, perhaps easier, than cure. You see, if you are not wilfully blind, that from the age of 25 to 35, most of our young men and women begin to pair with their hair. Little by little, it drops out. For a time, they are not conscious of it—but soon they can no longer fail to recognize the fact. As early frosts have nipped the gay, and the foliage is dropping. But if the trunk and great organs are sound, you may be oftentimes with a new crop. Without delay, procure Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum and use them at once. There is abundant testimony to prove that they have no equal. *At a Premium, Wall Street.* JAS. H DILL, Esq. 106 Wall St., New York, certifies that from personal knowledge, Mrs S A Allen's world's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youthful color, and will also renew the hair where baldness has occured. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revivifying the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to its pristine beauty.

These preparations are manufactured in New York city, but you can purchase them in most any Drug Store in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Great Britain.

(*Advertisement.*)

Purify, Purify, Purify the blood with *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* and the humors, derangements and distempers which pervade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY,
July 7, 1863.

Agreeably to several regulations, dated Treasury Department July 1, 1863—No vessel other than steamers and Packets known to be engaged on regular lines, or in the employ of the Army or Navy, will be allowed to leave this port between the hours of sunset and sunrise, until further orders.

All vessels on arriving port will forthwith report to the Revenue Cutter at the mouth of the harbor, before proceeding to anchorage.

The above regulations will be strictly enforced.

S. K. DEFOREST,
Collector of Customs.

0 1w

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is *the Best in the World.* The only *Harmless, True and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the HAIR or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring it to its primitive color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR—all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers. Factory, No 81 Barclay st, New York.

july10 63 dawly

Luxuriant Hair for All!

Eagle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses Hair Eagle's Kerosene Hair Dye Best in the World. Eagle's Balm of Kytherea Cures Tan and Pimples. Eagle's Wigs and Hair Work. New Improvements. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Depot, 10 Tremont st., Boston. W. BUELL, agents enclose 25c and address 202 Washington St., Boston.

CITY OF BANGOR.

The Regular Meeting of the *Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims* will be holden at the City Rooms on Monday next, at 7 o'clock—Teaching at all the usual meetings on the River and Bay.

Returning,

Will leave Foster's South Wharf, Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $3 00
Do to Rockland, 4 00
Meals Extra.

Agents on the River—T. S. Waggett, Hampden; John Stickell, Winterport, I. W Patterson, Bucksport, J. H. Lane, Sedgwick, Dan'l Lane, jr., Belfast; E. M. Wood Camden, M. W Farwell, Rockland.

No Phosphene, Matches, Burning Fluid, or other extra hazardous freight taken.

All Freight must be accompanied by a Bill of Lading in duplicate.

may 21 dawly LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

MARRIED

In this city, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. Battles, Mr CHAS. E. COLLAMORE and Miss EVA MILLER, daughter of Henry Miller, Esq., all of this city.

DIED,

In South Orrington, July 7th, CARRIE L., only daughter of Charles B. and Lucy W. Powers, aged 1 year 5 months.

Her voyage of life is at an end.
Her pain and suffering past;
This life that in heaven she spends.
Forever and ever shall last.

Obituary of George F Bourne.

[Extract from a sermon preached in the First Congregational Church in Bangor, by the pastor, July 5, 1863.]

From our various family groups many sons and brothers have gone to do service for our country on the battle field, and some have been brought home to us for burial. Among the dead this congregation has its representatives, and others long waiting for tidings we are constrained to write against the name of GEORGE FRANKLIN BOURNE, *died upon the field of battle.* His was a life of integrity, piety and promise. As we look back upon it, we recall with gratitude his example of filial affection, of unbroken fidelity, of unanimous impulses, of Christian manliness, of patriotic zeal. A baptized child of the church, he made profession of his own hope at the age of fifteen years, and in 1862 united with the church in connection with many other persons of whom are now in the military service. As his character matured and developed, he proved to be one who had indeed begun to live a new life and to be a keeper of trusts. He was beloved by his associates, esteemed by his employers, and leaned upon by his widowed mother. At the earliest call for men to defend our country he was ready to go to the field, and when a year's time of trial was required, he weighed all the circumstances, and having decided to enlist in a new company about to be made up in the 1st Maine Volunteers, he took his leave of us in October, 1861. All who knew him at that time thought him qualified for a commission, but it was his determination to enlist at any rate and accept promotion if it was offered him. In the organization of the Company, he was made 2d Lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to the first Lieutenancy. In this way so far as we can learn, he maintained a consistent Christian character. Kind and tender-hearted men. He found his fellow-men of kindred spirits to sympathize with him in religious subjects, but from the outset, in connection with his friend Captain W. L. Fletcher and Lieut. Spencer, he "endeavored in every way to inculcate among the men a respect for religion and the Sabbath both by example and precept," and afterwards was "not unassuming, though not obtrusive, in showing his colors."

Should we follow him through the various campaigns of the army of the Potomac, we should find him highly revered in death, steadily at his post, going into every battle where his regiment was engaged, meeting arduous labor, shirking no responsibility, but coming out unscathed from the battles of the peninsula. After Lieut. Bourne fell at Malvern Hill, finding time to construct elaborate maps for the use of his brother officers and friends, and to study up a brisk correspondence with his friends in occasional letters for the public print, manifesting many of his charms to the various objects of Christian benevolence at home in which he had been interested here, and yet with a modesty which was characteristic, that any mention of himself should be made in the newspapers; keeping a journal in which a hand of unreadiness, and amid all the hindrances of the camp, beyond its spirit, for writing systematically on the Sabbath, may the course of lessons pursued in the Sabbath school, and studying them even while lying down in rows of battle under fire of the enemy; regularly attending and often conducting the prayer meetings of the regiment, and almost invariably taking part in order, as he said, that whatever influence he had might be thrown on the side of religion and virtue.

After describing a soldier's funeral, he once wrote, "it seems a very hard lot for a young man to die of disease out here, much sadder than to have fallen in battle." It was appointed to him to fall in battle crossing the Rappahannock in December last, and in the fight and fire of his company, he was mortally wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg 13th and by the fortunes of war was left within the lines of the enemy. There he remained for twenty-four hours exposed to, unable to move, in pain and misery, but calm, conscious, and collected; and there the curtain falls on Sunday, Dec. 14th, at the very time when we were assembling here to celebrate the sacrificial work of Christ. I have paused not to speak of his life, but to live it, him, and me feel for his memory. In this affliction, we are all bereaved. We mourn for one whom we could not spare, and pointing to but one case of many, the whole land is filled with sighing, and then, with trials and tribulations, with losses, and bereavements and sorrows, God's kingdom is to come.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, July 10th

Sch Jane, Clark, St John, N B
Sch Hattie Annah, Orcutt, Boston
Sch Alpine, Foss, Frankfort

SATURDAY, July 11th.

Sch Columbine, McNeil, Windsor, N S
Sch John Pringle, Gorham, Allowhip, Bassett, and Prince, Mahony, St John, N B
Sch John Avon, Parks, Sarah Moore, Kennedy, W F Mitchell, Feathers, Belle Creole, Burgess, and B F Brainard, Brooks, Boston
Sch Saratoga, Adams, Essex

CLEARED.

July 11—Brigs Stonington, Mitchell, and Robin Hilliman, Crowell, for Trout & Co, John D Jones, Rowles, Porto Cruz, by H M Bragg; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Washington, Olive Hayward, Barber, New York, Marcellus, Herrick, Block Island, Acklam, Getchell, Providence, Pioneer, Haskell, Hartford, Rio Grande, Allen, Brookhaven, Rough & Keady, Ashurst, Kalastar, Welch, Capitol, Collins; Richmond, Pinkor, Medford, Dunn; R S Perkins Bowden; Partner, Lee, Woodbury; A B Wetwell Diamond, and Hair Dealer, Cox, Boston, Day Spring, Orcutt, Dorchester; Cahmiros, Kent, Newburyport; Alquesia, Watts, Frankfort; Pavilion, Parker, ——.

India Silks

FOR

62 1-2 cts.

WE offer the Best quality of INDIA SILKS—that cost 75 cts in import—nearly Double width, and warranted to wash like white cloth,

for only 62 1-2 Cents,

Stickney & Roberts.

july13

Coal Charters.

WANTED, Vessels to load at Lingan, Picton, Glace Bay, and Cow Bay, for New York and Boston.

ALSO—

Vessels wanted for New Orleans, West Indies and Coastwise Ports. Apply to
July 10 tf P. McCONVILLE & CO.

Girl Wanted.

A Girl wanted, to do general housework. None need apply unless she can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. To such a one good wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

1w

DR. THOMAS U. COE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office, No. 2 Union Block, Main Street. Residence, No 78 Court Street.

jan1 sutf

Sanford's Independent Line,

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.

Arrangement for the Season of 1863.

The New and Superior Steamer

KATAHDIN,

Capt. J. P. JOHNSON,

1200 Tons Burthen, built expressly for the Bangor and Boston Outside Route.

Will leave Bangor for Boston every Monday and Thursday Forenoon at 11 o'clock—touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay.

Returning,

Will leave Foster's South Wharf, Boston for Bangor at intermediate landings every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $3 00
Do to Rockland, 4 00
Meals Extra.

Agents on the River—T. S. Waggett, Hampden, John Stickell, Winterport, I. W Patterson, Bucksport, J. H. Lane, Sedgwick, Dan'l Lane, jr., Belfast; E. M. Wood Camden, M. W Farwell, Rockland.

No Phosphene, Matches, Burning Fluid, or other extra hazardous freight taken.

All Freight must be accompanied by a Bill of Lading in duplicate.

may 21 dawly LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

War Department.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 34.

I. SECTION 13 of the act, approved March 3d, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

"SECTION 13. And be it further enacted—That any person drafted and notified to appear at the appointed time, or on default of the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as any secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the secretary may deem sufficient for procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft in any State or Territory, and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. Any any person failing to appear at the time or place named in the notice herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum thereafter, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court Martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft."

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the Enrollment act, by any person who may be drafted in order to secure exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at three hundred dollars.

II.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and dressed by law Sec. 13 of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this with the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it *duplicate receipts*. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment up on before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty, and must be delivered by the Board the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, (Form 31 Regulations of Provost Marshal Generals Bureau,) stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars.

III.—The Provost Marshal shall make out, within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the Board during the week previous. (Form 34.) All receipts or duplicates of deposits received by the Board by persons claiming exemptions on account of having paid the required sum of money, shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B FRYE,
Provost Marshal General.

DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION.

ON *TUESDAY*, July 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises,

The two story Wooden House, (with Woodhouse and Barn attached,) on Columbia street—formerly the residence of the late Capt. Oliver Parker. The House and out-buildings are in good repair. The lot is large. There is an abundant supply of hard and soft water on the premises. The location of this property is very favorable as a residence for a Mechanic's man, and such as to insure it as a safe investment.

I M BRAGG
J. B. FOSTER, Auc't.

July 11

Silver Plated Goods.

TEA SETS, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Spoon Holders, Goblets, Butter Plates, Sugar Bowls, Ladles, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings &c., of the different qualities to suit all purchasers.

J B TOMPKINS.
28 Main Street.

Readable Books.

A CRITICAL HISTORY of Free Thought, Campaigns of 1862-63, Schaldnapp's Constitutional History of England, Fenth Gardner's Old Wood, Meadow Brook, by Holmes. Contentment better than Wealth, Astronomy of the Bible, Which all. Residence on a Georgia Plantation, by Frances Anne Kemble, and many other New Books for sale by

FATCH & BRIGHT.

jy10

Molasses.

260 HDS, 30 Tierces, Early Crop Cuba MOLASSES—cargo of schr H. D. Grindle, now landing and for sale by

GEO. W. LADD & CO.

jy10 tf

Farms

for sale by

Paul Dudley, 2d.

July 10 2wd

Try CHASE'S ENGLISH BREAKFAST COFFEE.

G. W. MANTON,
Wholesale Agent, Bangor.

jy8

MATHIEU'S

Pure Cider Vinegar.

100 BARRELS this day landing and for sale by HOWARD & BRADLEY

July 1 1w

Ball's Pilot Bread,

of Best Quality,

NOW LANDING and for sale by HOWARD & BRADLEY

jy4 1w

KEEP COOL!

Schooley & Winship's Patent Iceberg and Ice King

REFRIGERATORS!

The most perfectly ventilated Refrigerator ever invented.

THESE REFRIGERATORS are constructed upon entirely scientific principles, the provisions and fruit in them being preserved both cold, dry and firm current of air, thus preventing the decomposition of provisions, and the partaking of the taste or smell of one article with another, which arises from the damp and impure atmosphere usually prevalent in the old Style Refrigerators.

The testimonials of such men as Prof. Hosford, of Harvard University, Prof. Hill of Brown University, and others of like distinction, placing them above all other Refrigerators, and of being the most perfect of the kind ever invented, ought to be sufficient evidence of their worth.

A large assortment just received, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

G. W. MERRILL,
56 MAIN STREET.

july9

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Bragg & Easford in this day by mutual consent dissolved, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the firm, and all holding claims against them will please call and have the same settled.

BRAGG & EASFORD.

Bangor, July 6, 1863 1w

Sure Cure for Corns

LET those who are afflicted with CORNS try the

BALM OF GILEAD SALVE,

which is a very Simple Remedy and

SURE CURE!

A very few applications of this Salve will render the Corn so soft that it can be drawn from its socket *without the slightest pain.* It is also an excellent remedy for

Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Piles, &c.

☞ *Try it and prove its efficacy.* ☜

For Sale in Bangor by

B. F. BRADBURY,
Corner Smith's Block.

Price 25 cents.

july7

ALSO—

STRAW PAPER—A large assortment for sale reduced prices, by D. BUGBEE & CO.

PROCLAMATION

By Silas S. Drew,

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE

Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment,

32 MAIN STREET.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE. Whereas the "Dog Days" are approaching, when "Old Fogies" are wont to go to sleep, and whereas SILAS S. DREW is determined to keep a "Live Store," and give the People the benefit of the Great Bargains—he therefore issues this, his Proclamation, announcing his fixed determination to sell cheaper than ever before, and as a pledge of his sincerity makes the following

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS

For the month of July, only.

Best Hamilton Bleh'd Cottons, 7-8 wide, 1[illegible]
" Ladies' Handkerchiefs, warranted all linen, 10[illegible]
" Yard wide Bleh'd Sheeting, 25
" Spool Thread, only 5 cts.
" Medal Hoop Skirts, 1[illegible]
" Extra Wide Tape do, 1[illegible]
" New Market Brown Sheeting, 25
" quality White Kid Gloves, only 75

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS:

Black Silks, rich Mantillas and Lustreless Silks, Shawls, Ladies Cloths, Doeskins, Summer Stuffs for men's and Boys wear, Stamped Shirting Printings, and other goods at correspondingly LOW PRICES.

ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Will be sold off at a Great Reduction from former prices, in order to make room for Fall Goods.

In issuing this Proclamation SILAS S. DREW would assure the people of Maine that it is his intention to "Keep Prices Down." Let it therefore go forth from one end of the State to the other, that "SILAS S. DREW" will continue to sell Goods at Astonishingly

Low Prices!

During a long residence in Foreign Countries, as agent and correspondent for the largest and most respectable Mercantile House in New York, SILAS S. DREW acquired a knowledge of Dry Goods, and formed commercial alliances which enable him to obtain his Goods 20 per cent. lower than any other trader in the East. This information is therefore defied. But all persons take due notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Done at the MAMMOTH DRY GOODS EMPORIUM, 32 Main Street, In the City of Bangor, this 7th day of July, 1863.

By SILAS S. DREW, Proprietor.

P. S. Another fresh lot of MERRIMACK PRINT REMNANTS will be sold at 12 1-2 cents per yard. Merchants from the country should send their orders soon. They are put up in 40 yard bundles.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

SILAS S. DREW'S, 32 Main Street.

jy8 codtf

MARSTON'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS RE-OPENED!

Having Repaired and Enlarged my Rooms to double their former size, and put in new Sky and Ground Glass Lights, the first and only one in the State of Maine, I am now prepared to do the largest and most convenient Rooms in the state, having two separate Rooms and two Cameras at the same time, and not oblige customers to wait so long as they have been where but one Light and one Apparatus. I cannot boast of having spent much of my time in Boston, Philadelphia & Boston Galleries, but have passed through them, as I do New York and some other towns with long names, and have stuck Willard's Hotel. I will say that I am qualified to make good Pictures. During my absence I have been [illegible] and pay small profits. *CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.* To those who favor me with their patronage I would say, I give my personal attention to all business and will do my best to please them.

C. L. MARSTON.
No. 3 Bowman's Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

HAVE ON HAND, and am receiving large lot of

PIANO FORTES,

from the Manufactories of Hallett & Cumston, A. M. Mechlin Jr., (successor to Gilbert) Chickering & Sons, James M. York, Wm. F. Robinson, George M. Guild, and Brown & Allen, of Boston; Steinway & Sons, Lucius Wo & Bros, and Haines Bros, of New York.

MELODEONS.

THE BEST in the World, made by Treat & Lindsey, of New Haven, Conn., Geo A Prince & Co of Buffalo, N Y., Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, and various others.

Persons wishing to purchase call and a good assortment at my Warerooms,

No. 3 Wall Street,

Same entrance as Farmers Bank.

DANIEL MORRIS

jy7

Cal. at Bradbury's

AND get a Box of BALM OF GILEAD SALVE and cure your CORNS.

B. F BRADBURY,
Corner Smith's Block.

jy7

Jewelry of all Descriptions.

OUR assortment never was better, from the rich Diamond down to the very cheapest. J B TOMPKINS.

28 Main Street

jy8

For Sale.

A small Farm, containing about fifteen acres, within about one mile of the post office. It is all in grass, and there is a large barn on the premises. Will be sold at a Bargain.

R. W YALLALEE.

jy7

Patent Medicines at Wholesale.

Ayers Sarsaparilla.
Ayers Cherry Pectoral.
Ayers Cathartic Pills.
Sturgis' sarsaparilla Compd.
Oxygenated Bitters.
Blood Food.
Herrick's Pills & Plasters.
Mrs. Winslow's S. Syrup.
Johnson's Liniment.
Dr. Pain Killer.
Curtis & Perkins' do do
Peruvian Syrup;

Y P Bob's Medicines; Helmbold's Buchu and other Preparations; Dr. Payne's Medicines, and a host and others—for sale by

B. F BRADBURY.

jy2

JULY—A Jamie, Harper, Petersen, Arthur, Leslie, Ballou—rec'd by

B. F DUREN.

jy3

BORAX—Persian Red, Olive Oil, Vernl. Hon.

N. S. HARLOW.

jy9

Diseases Cured

WITHOUT THE USE OF

MERCURY!

DR. BROWN, Office No 42 Main Street, corner Brick Block, six doors between the Bank and Bangor House, attention to the Treatment of

DISEASE

in all stages and forms of long standing, or origin, which can be attended to by other Special attention given to the treatment of

THE BLOOD!

General Debility, Local Weakness, Impure suppression, or from the

USE OF MERCURY

and all Diseases which affect the

PURITY OF THE BLOOD

cured without the use of MERCURY the Blood in a

PURE AND HEALTHY STATE

thus precluding relapse. Invalids who cannot call upon me personally can consult by letter.

☞ Patients will be furnished with Medicine at my Office.

☞ Office hours—9 A M to 12, 2 to 5 P M.

july7 dawly

CLARET WINES.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desiring a wholesome and agreeable summer beverage, will find the largest variety in the city, including St. Julien,
La Rose,
Brandenburg,
Leoville,
Margaux at

HOWARD & BRADLEY'S

jy29 6wis Opposite Pavilion Hotel.

FOR RENT,

A TENEMENT suitable for a small family, pleasantly located.

For Sale,

Several desirable Houses which will be sold low prices.

J. B FOSTER.

jy8

WING & HASKELL,

House, Sign and Ornamental P-A-I-N-T-E-R-S.

☞ Shop two doors above Drake's Carriage Store, YORK STREET.

Sign, Fancy and Ornamental

Painting in the best styles and at the lowest prices.

House Painting, Papering and Glazing done to order.

All orders promptly attended to.

Extra

to the

Daily Whig & Courier.

For All Latest Despatches see First Page.

MARYLAND.

The Enemy Reported Defeated at Hagerstown.

Our Forces Occupy Hagerstown

Mississippi!

10 Rebel Generals Paroled at Vicksburg.

Sherman in Pursuit of Rebel Johnston.

GRANT OFFERS AID TO GENERAL BANKS.

Farragut's Account of Operations near New Orleans.

Further Particulars of the Raid into North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, 12th

The American has a despatch dated Boonesboro which says—

All is quiet this morning.

The enemy are reported retreating towards Hagerstown. All looks well.

Vice President Hamlin and Senator Wilson are expected to the army.

BALTIMORE, 12th.

A despatch to the American dated headquarters army of the Potomac, July 11th, says—

The position of the two armies is essentially the same.

There has been no fighting to-day.

Yesterday my cavalry chased their pickets into this forenoon, giving rise to the report that they had left Hagerstown, which was magnified into a retreat and escape over the river.

The enemy are in the same position and are in force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and both armies are in immediate proximity to the enemy.

General Meade has his forces all in position, and is only awaiting reports in either receive or initiate battle.

A battle will not probably take place until Monday.

The army is in first rate spirits, and moved to position with cheers.

Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 11th

There has been no fighting today beyond a few unimportant skirmishes. General Meade's forces are in position to advance, and give battle when the proper hour arrives.

HAGERSTOWN, 11th.

The rebels commenced evacuating Hagerstown o'clock last night. Their rear guard left o'clock, A M. The rebel army was divided into three columns, marching towards the Upper Potomac, taking three different roads.—A rebel soldier, well or wounded, was left. The rebel army had its entire supply and ammunition train. They have not built any earthworks in the vicinity of Hagerstown. They admit they are short of ammunition, and had a scarcity of provisions.

Officers believe the rebels retreated to Williamsport, for the purpose of effecting a crossing. Hagerstown is stripped of everything valuable in the way of moveable property. The rebels did not burn any buildings, nor did they disturb the railroad between Greencastle and Hagerstown.

NEW YORK, 12th,

The Mercury has a Washington despatch stating that Lee has escaped across the Potomac.

MCCONNELSBURG, Pa., 11th.

A deserter from the rebel lines this morning reports that they were busily engaged in fortifying and preparing for a desperate resistance. Their line of works was about one mile this side of Hagerstown. A battle was expected on Sunday.

NEW YORK, 12th.

A Hagerstown despatch to the Herald says the fight commenced near Sharpsburg yesterday morning by break, and continued until six o'clock in the evening, when Longstreet's division evinced a disposition and our army drove them some miles. The engagement was brought on by Gen Kilpatrick, who, finding the rebels on Thursday morning, waited for infantry. The battle was fought by only a portion of our army. The rebels fought steadily at first, but wildly at last, as if their ammunition was exhausted.

Our cavalry and artillery destroyed the pontoon bridge, to the consternation of the rebels, as they were about to cross.

The rebels evacuated this town at midnight, Gen. Longstreet and Ewell being the last rebel officers to leave. I have reliable information that the rebels retreated to Williamsport, where they hope to make another stand.

There has been several slight skirmishes at Antietam.

General Couch's forces are advancing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 11th.

Morgan's force reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison with the intention, it is supposed of crossing the river at Grassy Flats.

Prisoners who escaped from Basil Duke's command at Vienna, say the rebels are moving in great haste, and they think, from what they could learn of the raid that it is Morgan's intention to pass through Indiana, and join Lee's forces in Virginia.

CHAMBERSBURG, 11th.

Lee's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown for the past four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock last evening. At Hagerstown the rebel army divided—a portion taking the road to Williamsport, and a portion going out on the National road towards Clear Spring.

What intentions of the rebels are is not fully defined at this time. That portion of the rebel army which took the Clear Spring road may take another road in direction of Williamsport, five miles out.

Several parties have arrived here who left Hagerstown at 9 o'clock this morning, and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity.

It is not known that the Potomac is not fordable, and it is feared Gen. Lee has devised some means of making his escape, or that he may be moving on Hancock, hoping to gain time for the river to fall, and thus avoid giving battle.

NEW YORK, 12th.

A Middletown, Md, despatch to the Herald says, from information received by one who has been in the rebel lines at Funkstown, the rebels are tearing houses to pieces to construct pontoons. The rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac and are skirmishing about their supplies, not having seen their trains for five days, and are disheartened.

A Harrisburg despatch states that the Susquehanna river is much swollen, which probably has delayed Gen Meade in attacking the rebels. Our army is more concentrated and stronger than when at Gettysburg.

A Headquarters despatch of the 10th to the Herald says, our army is within a few miles of the enemy.

A Washington despatch to the Herald says, important military movements are in progress, which indicate that the policy of the government is to follow up rigorously our successes and drive the rebellion to the wall.

Our government has notified the rebels that the execution of the two officers recently selected at Richmond, will be retaliated most severely.

NEW YORK, 12th.

The Newbern correspondent of the Herald says Colonel Chambers of the 23d Massachusetts was knocked from his horse and for a time was senseless. He was carried to the rear, and on recovering insisted on rejoining his command. Dr Otis, the head Surgeon of the expedition, urged him not to do so. General Hickman also endeavored to persuade him not to return to the fight. The gallant Colonel was not to be persuaded at such a time, and actually resumed the charge of his command until the fight was over, when he again fell senseless from exhaustion and pain.

Later—I have just left the bedside of Lieut Colonel Chambers. He is laid up in officers' quarters in Stanly hospital. He is in good spirits, but wounded in the left shoulder by a piece of shell. The wound is not dangerous.

VICKSBURG, 5th.

Yesterday and to-day all has been remarkably quiet, and good feeling prevails.

The weather is fearfully hot.

Nineteen general officers have been paroled.

Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners are sent out to their destination, which is reported to be Talladega, Ala.

Many of them are anxious not be paroled but wish to take the oath of allegiance and quit the rebel service, and to be sent North.

Several women and children have been killed and wounded during the siege.

Hundreds of houses occupied by sick and wounded have been constantly exposed to our shot and shell.

About 2500 persons, have been killed inside the works since the siege began.

The labor performed on fortifications on both sides is prodigious. The weight of our artillery knocked their works into an undistinguishable mass.

About 100 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for most of the time been obliged to live caves of which there are several hundred.

Citizens have not been allowed to draw from army supplies, except in extreme cases of destitution.

The price of cod has been enormous. Five dollars per pound has been charged for flour, and a dollar a pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior say that Johnston is rapidly retiring and Sherman in hot pursuit.

Reinforcements are moving to Sherman.

An offer of assistance has been despatched to General Banks, and it is confidently expected that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison will be similar to that of Vicksburg, one week hence. Its fall may be announced at any moment.

The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and ours, is that the rebellion is at an end or reduced to insignificant proportions, in the Southwest.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE,
Williamsport Road, 11th.

Yesterday the army began to take position, driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown.

Lee is strongly intrenched and has a strong natural position.

Maj Gen Humphrey has received an appointment of Chief of Staff of Maj Gen Meade. Gen Warner declined the position, he preferring more active duties in the field.

Fifty additional Surgeons and many volunteer nurses have arrived at the front.

(Signed) T. B.

NEWBERN, N C, 6th.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now in extra session on financial matters.

The Raleigh Register, a rebel print, referring to the extra session, says—"There is mischief brewing, which bodes no good to the Confederate cause, and the history of that legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

The expedition which left here on the night of the 3d inst, returned on the morning of the 7th having accomplished its object.

Gen Heckman, commanding the infantry and artillery, attacked the rebels near Kinston, where he compelled them to remain, while Lieut Col Lewis and Major Cole with 16 companies of cavalry, proceeded on to Wamesville, 90 miles from Newbern, where we struck the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which we destroyed for a great distance.

An extensive shoe factory at Kenansville, with many thousand sabres, was burned, and an extensive knapsack factory, with some 20,000 knapsacks.

Nearly every town through which the troops passed, contained a rebel commissary department, full of Confederate stores, which were also burnt, together with great quantities of cotton, tar, pitch, &c.

Horses, mules negroes and provisions were captured in great quantities.

Some $500,000 worth of Confederate money was captured from the tax collector in Kenansville, and a large amount from other collectors, amounting to near half a million of dollars, which with immense amount of property destroyed, is a severe blow to the rebel cause in North Carolina—all of which was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side.

The enemy were unable to assemble our cavalry for want of a sufficient force. General Heckman sustained no loss in his artillery duel at Kinston.

WASHINGTON, 11th.

The Navy Department this forenoon received the following despatch from Admiral Farragut:

Flag-ship Pensacola,
New Orleans, June 26th.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that while I was at Port Hudson I received a despatch stating that the rebels were in force on the west branch of the river threatening Plaquemine and Donaldsonville. I started immediately for the first named place, but on my arrival at Baton Rouge found a despatch from Gen. Commanding Weaver to the effect that the rebels, about 1600, had made a raid out of Plaquemine some 8 hours before his arrival, and had burned 2 steamers that were lying there. Lieutenant Commander Wenrie shelled the place, driving the enemy out of town, and followed them down to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of the enemy. By dark I was also there and found that the Kinks had also been sent up by Commander Morris. The enemy finding us in such strength gave out that they would not attack Donaldsonville but would go by railroad to Brashear City. I therefore ordered the Winona and Lieut Commanding Weaver to cruise up and down the river, and he seeing the enemy on two occasions shelled them. As I had much to attend to in New Orleans I dropped down, placing the gunboats to every best advantage above and below.

Lieut Commanding Weaver volunteered to assist the volunteer officer commanding the fort in drilling his men as the great guns. I paid them a visit and gave them every advice in case of attack, which I located for sooner or later.

I left Commander Woolsey in the Princess Royal in command at Donaldsonville, ordered the Winona to Plaquemine, and placed the Kinks at a place below where the railroad runs near the river a distance from New Orleans of about 23 miles.

On the 17th the enemy reached the LaFourche crossing and attacked our pickets, who repulsed them, capturing them a heavy fact.

On the 18th they had a second fight and were again repulsed.

On the 23d the enemy under Gens Green and Morton attacked and captured Brashear City. Our force then was very small.

I had only a small steamer mounting two 12 pound howitzers, which I purchased as a tug-boat; but I regret to say her commander is not represented as having been any more vigilant than the rest, and backed down the way. Mr Ryder says, however that he could not fire into the enemy without firing into our own people, so he withdrew and retreated to New Orleans, leaving Brashear City in possession of the rebels.

On the 27th Commander Woolsey in person, by telegraph, and Brig Gen Emory in person, that Gen Green of Texas had notified the women and children to leave Donaldsonville, as he intended to make it rain.

I immediately ordered up the Kinsco to the assistance of the Princess Royal, and Lt Commander Weaver in the Wilcox being on the alert, was also at Donaldsonville in time to take part in repulsing the enemy. I enclose herewith Commander Woolsey's report.

At 1 20 a. m. on the 28th, the enemy made an attack, and their storming party got into the fort, but the gunboats opened a flanking fire above and below the fort, pouring destruction into the rebel ranks, and driving them back to the supporting party so that they broke and fled, and the 120 men who entered the fort were captured.

At 4:50 A. M., the troops fell back in great rage, vowing vengeance. In the meantime I ordered up the Monongahela, Commander Reade, and General Emory first, and then Gen. Banks sent forward reinforcements. General Stone is now in command there and the place is perfectly secure.

The prisoners that arrived from Donaldsonville number 124. Among them are one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, two Captains and five Lieutenants.

Our forces have buried 60 rebel dead, and are still employed. There are about 200 in all. Colonel Phelps is among the rebel dead.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

CAPE RACE, 10th.

The steamship Java from Liverpool 2d via Londonderry 3d, passed this point at 4 this p m.

A madrid letter says the Confederates have made propposals to the Spanish Government for recognition under the sanction and support of Napoleon.

The Confederates guarantee independence to Cuba by treaty or otherwise in return for certain reasonable advantages in proportion under consideration.

The Times critic sees Bright's speech on mediation, and says Bright formerly was a favorable volunteer of the peace movement, but in his new character he appears as an appealing tab and protests against mediation and advocates peace by conquest.

A letter from Mr. Spence of Liverpool, appears in the Times. He asserts that recognition is perfectly compatible with neutrality. Those who say the Southern States have not earned their independence, have not considered that they hold not provinces of some empire to a higher authority but sovereign and independent communities. Hence, there is not a struggle on the part of the South to create independence but a struggle on the part of the North to destroy it. Rules that hold good against revolting provinces cannot apply to states separating from us. Objections have been advanced that recognition should be met by war on the part of the North, but none recommend a measure except in conjunction with other powers. It is very possible that a war of words might be declared by a few journals and orators. Recognition is a measure which so far from stimulating war is a solemn notice that object has passed beyond reach of war, however unpalatable at the first shock. Recognition is the true and effective message of peace.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, 11.

Cotton 1 a 2 cts better—sales at 68 cents for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western dull and declining—Superfine State 4,35 a 4,80; extra 5,40 a 6,65; Round hoop Ohio 6,75 a 8,30; extra western 5,20 a 5,80. Southern dull—sales to good 5,15 a 8,75; fancy and extra 6,30 a 9,00. Canada dull—common extra 5,30 a 7,80.

Wheat 1 a 2 lower Chicago spring 1,14 a 1,25; Milwaukie club 1,20 a 1,31; winter red western 1,38 a 1,36; Iowa amber 1,32 a 1,35; amber Michigan 1,41 a 1,43 white western 1,40 Green Bay 1,35.

Corn opened slightly better but closed dull and unchanged—mixed western, 68 a 69; yellow western 70 a 71.

Sugars active.

Freights to Liverpool dull—cotton nominal flour nominal; grain 6d in bulk and ships' bags.

A WARNING TO FAST MILITARY MEN. It has, we understand, become a common practice for persons wearing the uniform of officers in the army to be seen riding about the city accompanied by women of ill repute, thus insulting the moral sense of the community, as well as disgracing the uniform which they wear. An incident occurred here this morning that may possibly prove a warning to some of these narrow minded, shoulder-strapped gentry. A carriage drove up in front of a notorious house on Twelfth street, and a cavalry officer was soon seen to enter it, in company with one of the characters resorted to. Lieut. Brannon of the Provost Marshal's force, who happened to be in the vicinity, immediately mounted the seat with the driver and directed him to drive to the Provost Marshal's office. In spite of the protestations of the officer and the woman, they were taken to the office, where the officer received a severe reprimand and the woman dismissed. It is the determination of Capt Todd to abate the nuisance, and we record this as a warning to others.—*Washington Star.*

CONFEDERATE MONSTROSITY. An attempt has been made to arouse the supposed meeting at Concord on the 4th from popular contempt, by representing the number as contributing liberally to the cause of the rebellion. Franklin Pierce, whose salary while President of the United States only amounted to about seventy-five dollars a day, gave the enormous sum of fifty dollars. The audience, fired by such an example, determined to emulate it, and accordingly the unprecedented amount of $860 was raised. As, by the assertion of the New Hampshire Patriot, there were 25,000 copperheads present, this sum averaged about a copper and a half apiece. After this who shall dare to charge the copperheads of New Hampshire with a lack of sympathy with our soldiers, or insensibility to their sufferings?

Various Items.

A great feat has just been performed in naval construction. An iron-clad Ericsson battery 200 feet long, has been built in New York, for California—and after completion, taken entirely apart and shipped on board another vessel for its destination. It is to be called the "Catamaran."

AN ATTEMPT OF COPPERHEADS TO PROCURE THE RELEASE OF TRAITORS. A few weeks ago an attachment was issued by Judge Garrison of the Kings County Court, on the application of counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, were imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by order of the government. The writ, placed in the hands of Sheriff Campbell, required him to arrest Colonel Martin Burke, the commandant of Fort Lafayette, requiring him to show by what power or authority he retained the Commissioners. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ, and failing in his object, made his return to the court recently that Colonel Burke is commandant of Fort Hamilton and Lafayette; that the forts are garrisoned with troops of the United States who are well armed and provisioned; that Colonel Burke is within Fort Hamilton, and the Sheriff was unable to gain admission—that he was formally assured by the officer of the day that his orders were to admit no one, and that they were prepared to resist all or any forces the Sheriff might bring against them. The Sheriff further states that all the militia regiments of Kings County are absent in Pennsylvania and in the United States service, excepting the 70th regiment—that the Sheriff called upon Col Creasey of that regiment, and was informed by him that he had received marching orders from the Federal Government, and that he was not under the control of the Sheriff of Kings County. The Sheriff states in conclusion, that not having a sufficient force or arms at his disposal, he is unable to execute the writ. It will be recollected that an attachment was issued for the arrest of Colonel Burke about two years ago, and the Sheriff, as in this case, was unable to execute it.

AN ELEGANT THIEF. Mrs Anna Burgett, a boarding-house keeper in Chicago, and a very fashionable member of society, has been sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for the term of one year at hard labor, one day of that time to be spent in solitary confinement, for theft. She is tall and of fine proportions, and formerly (either when she was dispensing hospitalities at her elegant residence, or when mingling in fashionable circles, everybody thought her a magnificent woman. She seemed to steal because she delighted in it. Her house contained splendid wardrobes filled with valuable silks, laces, and all the fabrics of woman's apparel—the accumulation of numberless thefts.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher of Newburyport, who has returned from Brazil, made a tour of exploration there of seven thousand miles. He ascended the Amazon to Peru, and says that the capabilities of that immense river and the fertility of the great Amazonian basin have been underestimated by even the wildest enthusiasts.—He saw a Brazilian man-of-war at Tabatinga, Brazil which is on the Amazon, two thousand miles from the Atlantic.

THE REBEL PRIVATEER. It is evident from various concurrent facts that the rebel privateer Florida or some vessel of her class, is now on the coast between Maine and New York. The steamer Ericsson, at New York 10th, was chased by this pirate steamer—bark rigged—which mounts ten heavy guns, and she is undoubtedly the same that recently burned a Kennebunk lumber-laden ship. The Commandant of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, on learning these movements, ordered all the vessels at the Yard ready to sail, to proceed to sea forthwith, in search of the pirate. The screw steamers Cambridge, seven guns, Lieut. Commander W. F. Spicer, and Montgomery, six guns commander Edward S. Faucon, accordingly sailed on Friday afternoon. The new screw sloop Shenandoah (1378 tons) 24 guns, Commander Daniel B. Ridgly is also under orders to sail, with instructions to search particularly for the war vessel seen by the Ericsson.

A Vicksburg letter says that a man living near Snyder's Bluff, who was lately estimated to be worth six millions of dollars before the war broke out, and who lavishly poured his princely fortune in the cause of secession, recently applied by letter to Gen. Washburne for subsistence for himself and family. Secession and starvation are nearly synonimous terms.

A chain of gold was recently picked up in a field in England, weighing eleven pounds. The finder, a countryman, supposing it, from its size, to be brass, sold it for a few shillings; but it did not do the purchaser any good, for the government asserted its right to treasure trove, seized and appropriated it. It is supposed to have belonged to one of the old Celtic kings, and to be some two thousand years old.

The Louisville Journal says Pennsylvania when she welcomed the rebels to a gory bed, provided a Couch and a Curtin for their accommodation.

A Richmond paper says Vice President Stephens's mission related to threatened retaliations in Pennsylvania if Confederate property in the North was not in future respected. How are you now, A. H.?—*Post.*

One business man in Chicago returned to the assessor, as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of $220,000, upon which he paid a tax, amounting to $10,000.

The reprieve of Hutchinson, who was sentenced to be shot, instead of being for thirty days is, as we are informed, for an indefinite period. He is still in confinement. Bishop Burgess commuted to him the intelligence of the reprieve, which considerably affected him.—*Press.*

THE FITZ HUGH LEE. It appears that there are two Fitz Hugh Lees, both generals in the rebel army,—one a son and the other a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is the former, Fitz Henry Fitz Hugh Lee, who is a prisoner at Hampton, Va., which accounts for the statement that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee is with the rebel army in Maryland.

THE GIPSIES. The Somerset Farmer thus describes a band of Gipsies who have recently passed through that section:

A company of strolling vagabonds calling themselves Gipsies, numbering some thirty or forty individuals, men and women, and having some five or six teams, have recently come through from Canada. We first heard of them at Bingham; where we believe they remained for a week or two, subsisting on the people of that enterprising little village, and drawing their rations from the sheep pastures and poultry yards in the vicinity. At Solon they were not allowed to stop, but were passed on to this place, where they arrived on Tuesday of last week and encamped about two miles from the village and immediately began to send out foraging expeditions.

"Large, greasy looking women with little bunches of animated humanity tied up in their aprons in front of them and carrying large baskets on one arm, perambulated our streets asking every person whom they met if they "wanted their fortunes told." As it required a piece of silver in the palms of the hand of each person whose fortune was to be told ere think they were not very successful, silver being a scarce article in this town. One of the men said they came from Somersetshire England last fall; spent the winter in the vicinity of Quebec, and should now travel through Maine and New Hampshire, and winter in the vicinity of Boston.

Their luck seems to have been rather cross-grained in Maine. On Saturday they were compelled to pay $60 for personal damages to Mr Manly Quimby and Mr Wm Buck, by frightening the horse of the former by their hideous appearance.

Hon Stephen Coburn of this place is temporarily laid up from business by having his foot seriously scalded. He was assisting in the removal of a boiler of hot water from the stove when the handle of the boiler came off and the hot water came in contact with his feet.—*Skowhegan Farmer.*

General Sickles, after receiving his wound and undergoing amputation, was conveyed to Washington by a crooked route, to avoid the enemy. At one house in Pennsylvania, the wounded man was obliged to pay five dollars for a night's stay. Pity that Dutch copperhead hadn't been cleaned out by the rebels.

CONNECTICUT COPPERHEADISM. A Militia bill was put upon its passage Wednesday in the Connecticut House of Representatives, when the copperheads skedaddled, as is the fashion among the enemies of the government now a days, and left the House without a quorum.

PITTSBURG FORTIFICATIONS. In two weeks' time, without military organization, and without martial law, the citizens of Pittsburg with pick and shovel, constructed a line of entrenchments around that city, reaching fifteen miles in extent. The guns for the several forts, consisting of eight and ten-inch columbiads and other kinds of artillery, were hauled to the fortifications and placed in position. The guns were from the Fort Pitt works.

From the 16th Maine.

A letter from Capt. Howard, of Gen. Howard's staff, dated "Armory Hospital near Gettysburg, Pa., July 5th, 1863," says:

"I have only time to say that the rebels are thoroughly repulsed, and to send the names of some Maine wounded. The enclosed were wounded and taken prisoners, and afterwards released. The names enclosed are members of the 16th Maine. In addition I learn that Capt. Belcher, of Farmington, was wounded and is probably a prisoner.

"Capt. Keene, of Leeds, a brave and Christian man, was killed.

Major S P Lee of the 3d Maine has his right arm shot off. His is now doing well.

If I write more now I shall neglect some one among the thousands suffering around me. The following is a list of some of the casualties in the 16th:

G H Quint, Co G, Anson, slight; C B Rider, do; J B Hurd, A, flesh wound; B B Babcock, D, do; C F Allen, K, do; M B Soule, Waterville, K, op; Moses Cook (a, serious, jaw; B F Fuller, D serious; J F Austin, G, flesh wound; R A Dow E, slight; W H Batchelder, I, shot through the mouth, will recover; C Alexander, thigh flesh wound; Capt Pennel, Co A, slight; Capt W E Waldron, neck, seriously; Lt L K Plummer slight; Sergt A Spearing, A, hip; P O'Conner, E, right hip; G H Farnham, C, head; D H Hinds, C, serious; A B Mills, E, leg; Geo Palmer, F, (light; A W Stratton, C, leg; N W Davis, I, slight.

ATTEMPT TO ROB MAJOR JESS. FREMO. The Cairo correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing from Cairo, Ill, July 24, gives the following interesting account of a bold attempt to rob Paymaster Jesse Fremont:

A daring attempt to rob Major J. Fremont was made on board the steamer Continental as it lay at our wharf night before last. It seems that the officer and the thief, whose name is Patrick Carroll were passengers from St. Louis. The safe and a strong box belonging to the paymaster were placed near the center of the saloon, under superintendence of the porter. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Carroll, through some unexplained means, gained admittance to the major's room, took therefrom his entire uniform, and put it on. Through this piece of strategy he appeared very much as if he were a major, and secured the keys to the safe and box. He then proceeded to reconnoiter the premises. The box was put on the floor, and it and the safe opened. The various packages were taken out and examined, but as they did not contain what the thief desired, he put them back. As it happened, there was but $865 in the safe. There were also drafts on New York for $6,000, but as they were not indorsed, they could not be used. The porter in the meantime was lying on the floor watching the thief. When he had satisfied himself, he ordered the porter to replace the box and went toward the back part of the boat. The porter watched him until he saw him enter the water-closet, then he ran to the paymaster's room and informed him what had occurred. The Major got up immediately and the two watched Carroll, who, in a short time, came out of the closet with nothing on but his shirt and drawers. The uniform had been taken off and stuffed in one of the closets. Carroll was allowed to pass around to the fore part of the boat before he was arrested, and seeing he was watched, he threw a roll of bills into the clerk's room as he passed it. On being arrested and searched, a pair of brass knuckles was found in his possession, also an ambrotype of himself and a comrade, in the attitude of shooting and cutting into one another. All the money taken from the safe was recovered, and the prisoner placed in the custody of the provost marshal.

A COLORED REGIMENT FOR PHILADELPHIA.—A mass meeting of the colored people of Philadelphia was held last week, and was addressed by Wm D Kelley, Miss Anna E Dickinson, Frederick Douglass and others. It was resolved that a full colored regiment should be raised in the city within the next few days.

REBEL SKEDADDLING. A letter from Harrisburg, says:

Rebel prisoners are arriving here every hour. At least a thousand have been brought in during the past two days. Hundreds have given themselves up to General Smith. There are thousands of rebel straggliers and deserters all around Harrisburg—in the woods, among the mountains, and in every conceivable hiding place.

THE FALL

PARTICULARS

OF THE

SURRENDER

Correspondence of Grant and Pemberton.

TERMS of CAPITULATION.

Prisoners Reported at 27,000.

Further News from Meade's Army

LEE ENTRENCHING TWO MILES FROM HAGERSTOWN.

WASHINGTON, 12th.

The following has been received at the War Department—

Near Vicksburg, July 4th.

Vicksburg capitulated yesterday. General Grant received the following letter:

Headquarters, Vicksburg, July 3d.

To Major General Grant, commanding United States forces:

General: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number from yourself at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient.

I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be made to you under a flag of truce by Major General Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant replied as follows:

Headquarters, Department of Tenn.,
Near Vicksburg, July 3d.

To Major General J C Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces:

General: Your note of this date has just been received, proposing an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood, which you propose stopping by this course can be staid at any time you choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison.

The men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I assure you they will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

General Bowen, bearer of General Pemberton was received by General R L Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with Gen'l Grant, and accordingly, while General Grant declining this, requested General Smith to say that if Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which General Pemberton might appoint.

The message was soon sent back by General Smith appointing 3 o'clock as the hour.

General Grant was there with his staff and Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan and B J Smith. General Pemberton came late, attended by Gen Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited and impertinent to General Grant. The conversation was held apart between General Pemberton and his officers and General Grant, McPherson and R J Smith (rebels) insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and men, all with eight days' rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their private property and body servants.

General Grant heard what they had to say and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying he would send in the ultimatum in writing, to which General Pemberton promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Gen Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to General Pemberton by the hand of General Logan and Lieut Col Wilson.

HEADQUARTERS Department Tenn.,
near Vicksburg, July 3d, P. M.

To Lieut Gen J C Pemberton, Commanding Confederate forces:

Gen—In conformity with the agreement of this forenoon I will submit the following proposition for the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and public stores. On your accepting the terms proposed I will march in one division as a guard to take possession at 8 a. m. tomorrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If their condition are accepted any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores. You now have also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. 10 wagons also occasioning of horse or mule teams, you will be allowed, to transport such articles as cannot be carried. The same conditions will be allowed to all the sick and wounded officers and privates as soon as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed however while the officers are present to sign their roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Maj. General.

The officers who received the letter stated that it would be impossible to answer by night, and it was not until just before daylight that the proposed reply was furnished:

Headquarters, Vicksburg, 3d.

To Maj Gen Grant, Commanding U S forces:

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison. In the main, your terms are accepted; but in justice, both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if accepted to by you, will perfect an arrangement between us.

At 1 o'clock, to-morrow, I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms, and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession. Officers to retain side arms, and personal property and the rights of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

Before Vicksburg, July 4th

To General Pemberton, Commanding the forces of Vicksburg:

General—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 3d. The amendment proposed by you cannot be acceded to fully. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulations with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulations. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening; that is, that officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms—mounted officers, one horse each.

If you mean mean by your proposition, for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by you, and stack their arms, at 10 a. m., and until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it.

Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock a. m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly.

Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines, to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified, from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

The following reply was received:

Headquarters, Vicksburg, 4th.

To Major General Grant—

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply say the terms proposed by you are accepted.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut General.

All the preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession.

WASHINGTON, 12th.

The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

Vicksburg, July 5—11 P M.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday forenoon at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while General Pemberton appeared for a moment with his staff upon the parapet of the central fort.

The occupation of the place by our forces was directed by General McPherson, who had been appointed to command here, General Logan being assigned to the command of a post under him. The divisions of Generals Logan, L E Smith and Heron, now garrison the line of fortifications of and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here.

General Grant entered the city at 1 o'clock, and was received by General Pemberton with more marked impedance than at their former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated General Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have as yet, no precise information. Major Lucett, of Pemberton's staff, reported the number unofficially at 27,000. When the rebel Brigadier brought in his requisitions for eight days' rations for each man, he drew a little over 30,000. Gen'l McPherson issued to them five rations per man. All they are to have. The paroling is being pushed with rapidity and will probably be finished day after to-morrow. There are already paroled 10 Generals with their staffs, including one Lieutenant and four Major Generals. Large numbers of the men express a desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain their officers will find it difficult to match them to their camp. There are 5,400 on the sick list. Of these 2500 must be left behind. Their losses during the siege is estimated at 6000.

Gen Pemberton having complained that 30 wagons were not enough, Gen Grant told him to take 50.

The unreserved assertion of the rebel officers is that the concessions have been worthless to them.

The official return of the 2nd artillery makes it 199 pieces, including French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of the coast or siege guns is made. They number from 30 to 60.

We do not know what quantity of ammunition the enemy has left.

Gen. Grant's Chief Engineer today visited the fortifications. He reports them as sample field works, but of considerable strength with one single exception.

The forts are all open at the gorge. The buildings of the town are not so much damaged as expected. There are 2 locomotives and some railroad carriages here. Orders have been given to put the railroad in repair immediately as far as possible, and it will be ready for use to-morrow night.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., 11th.

Longstreet's force is at Chepparstown. Ewell is at Hagerstown, and Hill between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Their force is estimated at 80,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery.

It is rumored that Beauregard has a large force on the Upper Potomac.

GREENCASTLE, Pa., 12th.

A heavy rain has set in, with a prospect of continuing all day.

FORTRESS MONROE, 11th.

The rumor that rebel gunboats were at Jamestown Island proves unfounded.

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac,
July 12th.

Today our right wing gradually pressed forward on Boonsboro and Hagerstown Pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night.

The enemy's forces, which consisted principally of cavalry, and 2 regiments of infantry made no great resistance.

The rebels fell back towards Williamsport. A reconnoissance showed they are throwing up intrenchments within 2 miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of very great strategetic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet.

(Signed) T. B.

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VOLUNTEERS WANTED for a full Company of One Hundred and Fifty able bodied men, for the above Regiment.

☞By an order from the War Department, the 18th Regiment Maine Volunteers has been transferred to Heavy Artillery

The duties and exposure of this service are much less than any other, as Heavy Artillery perform no field duty, are quartered in permanent Barracks, and drilled without being loaded down with their knapsacks, &c., the duties always being performed in Forts.

It will be borne in mind that this is the only Maine Regiment of Heavy Artillery; that it is located near Washington, in a very healthy and pleasant spot.

All State and United States bounties paid. Pay, $13 to $21 per month, with Clothing and Rations.

Call at office in Wheelwright & Clark's block for further particulars.

Lieut. M. M. FULLER,
Sergt CHARLES DWINEL,
Recruiting Officers.

Jan 31, 1863

$97 BOUNTY.

☛ The Eighteenth Maine,

Col. DANIEL CHAPLIN,

A Regiment unsurpassed by any in the service having been complimented by the War Department by being selected as the Regiment from our State to be transferred to Heavy Artillery, and being designated as the

Last Maine Regiment of Heavy Artillery,

will be recruited to the maximum of Eighteen Hundred, rank and file.

The undersigned invites enlistments for Company D, Capt. C. V. CROSSMAN, almost exclusively

A Bangor Company,

The Regiment is now stationed in Forts and Batteries in the Northern Defences of Washington in healthy locations, and the Artillery arm of the service presents inducements to recruits above any other.

☞ All United States and State Bounties paid. Pay and Rations from the date of enlistment.

RECRUITING OFFICE—No. 6 Granite Block East Market Square (up stairs.)

Lieut. F. E. SHAW, } Recruiting Officers
Sergt. J. D. LANE, }

Bangor, Jan. 20, 1863

CROCKERY STORE!

(Opposite Eastern Bank, Wall St.)

$5,000 Worth Crockery Ware

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Undersigned will on the 30th inst. commence to sell his very large stock of CROCKERY WARE at prices 20 per Cent less than the Ware can be imported at the present time with Exchange at the present rate

☞ DO YOU WISH TO PURCHASE?

If so, call and examine our stock, and you will find a good assortment of

White Granite Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

With a variety of common White and Colored Ware. Yellow and Brown Stone Ware, in fact everything found in a first class Crockery Store

To those wishing to purchase this will be the best opportunity for a long time to come. Come early if you wish to have a good trade.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps and Burners, Table Cutlery, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Castors, &c.

W. A. BERRY, Agent

Bangor, Feb. 15, 1863 feb18

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz

BROWN SNUFF.

Maccaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee	Natchitoches,
American Gentlemen,	Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Jersey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,	Fresh Scotch

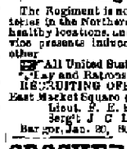
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOK NG.	FINE CUT CHEWING	SMOKING
No 1	Lorillard's Plain,	St. Jago,
No 2	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish,
No 3	Sweet Scented Pressed,	Canis or Granulated.
No's 1 2 3 mixed	Fine Cut Cavendish,	

N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on application.

Notice.



FRESH TEAS AND PURE COFFEES.

At Low Prices, at the China Tea Company's Store, (Long & Brown & Co's Agency, No. 1 Harlow Street, opposite the Traders' Bank

House & Ship Plumbing.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of House and Ship Plumbing, in a superior manner, at moderate prices.

Having constantly on hand an assortment of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Wash Basons, Water Closets, Pumps, Cocks, Valves, &c., with competent and experienced workmen, he is confident that his facilities are such as to meet the patronage of all desiring work in the line

N. A. large assortment of TIN WARE constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail. Repairing done neat and promptly.

A. LEIGHTON,
Corner of York and Exchange streets.
Bangor, Sept. 5, 1862

CASH

FOR

RAGS, PAPER, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for any quantity of

Cotton Rags,	Books and Papers,
Woollen Rags,	Lead,
Old Rubbers,	Copper,
Old Paper,	Zinc,
Old Iron,	Pewter,
Britannia,	Bones,
Brass,	Canvas,
Composition,	Cotton,
Brass, (clips,)	&c., &c., &c.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for the above articles at the

Union Crockery Store,

Opposite Wood & Bishop's Stove Store, Wall Street Bangor.

N B—No authorized Buyer outside of the Store

W. A. BERRY, Agent.

feb 12

REMOVAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—The best of Boston makes—also for rent or short hire. Sheet music and music books at the lowest prices. Instruments to let by the year or season.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.—Orders left at my residence, corner of Hancock street and Essex avenue, or at F. F. Dana's Bookstore, will be attended to.

C. F. STONE.

Maine Central Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after June 15th, current, the passenger train will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, daily, at 7 30 A. M., and for Waterville and way stations only, at 2 15 P. M.

Train from Boston and Lowell, connecting at Portland with the train for Bangor at 1 10 P. M., is due at Bangor at 7 40 P. M.

The freight accommodation from Waterville is due at Bangor at 10 35 A. M.

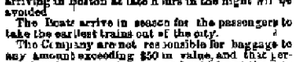
The morning train from Bangor connects at Portland with the train for Boston and Lowell.

ELWIN HOYES, Supt.

June 10, 1863

Summer Arrangement.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford R. R. Co.



ON and after MONDAY, May 4th, the Trains will leave as follows, till further notice—

Leave Bangor at 8 A. M., 12 A. M., 5½ P. M
Leave Milford at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6½ P. M.
Leave Oldtown at 7½ A. M., 2 P. M., 6½ P. M.

N. T. SWAN, Agent

Bangor, Apr 28, 1863

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Captain WHITE, and "FARMINGTON," Capt. HUNTMAN, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9, North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, $5.00, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St John

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P M., on the day that they leave Portland

For freight or passage, apply to

EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland
H. B CROSWELL & CO.,
No 86 West street, New York

Portland, Dec 5, 1862

Portland and Boston Line.

The Splendid new sea going Steamers *Forest City*, *Lewiston*, and *Montreal*, will, until further notice, run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday*, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday* and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in cabin,	$1.50
on deck,	1.00

N. B. Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and Families; and travelers are recommended that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours in the night will be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value

☞ Freight taken as usual.

March 1860 L. BILLINGS, Agent

Penobscot River Steamboats.

ON and after MONDAY, April 27th, the above Boats will commence their regular trips between Oldtown and Mars, as follows:

Leave Oldtown every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the morning train from Bangor, arriving at Mars same day.

Leave Mars every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Oldtown to connect with the noon train of cars for Bangor

M. HARTWELL, Agent.

Oldtown, April 25th, 1863. apr 27

International Steamship Co.

Portland, Calais, and St. John.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

On and after Thursday, April 9th, the Steamer NEW ENGLAND, Capt. E. Field, and Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, Capt. E. B. Sinclaire, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Eastport and St. John, connecting at Eastport with Steamer "Queen," for Robinston, St. Andrews and Calais, and at St. John with "Steamer Emperor," for Windsor and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Through Tickets will be sold by the agents and clerks on board the steamers, at reduced rates.

Returning, will leave St John every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston

For further information, or shipping of

T. C. MERSEY.

Or at No 22 West Market Square, Bangor.

Pratt, Portland.

apr11

Franklin House,

Harlow Street, Bangor, Maine.

This well and favorably known Hotel, having the past season been enlarged, refurnished and refurnished, has now all the appointments of a first class Hotel

The subscribers having leased the above House for a term of years, and having had several years experience in the business, flatter themselves, by strict and personal attention, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

In connection this House has no superior, being in a central position, and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city. In connection is a large and commodious Stable, in the care of attentive Ostlers, also a Livery Stable, which will always be supplied with first class teams

☞ Stages leave this House daily, for all parts of the country

McLAUGHLIN & SON

WM D McLAUGHLIN,
HENRY McLAUGHLIN

Bangor March 5, 1860

A. C. Smith,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENT

FOR PROCURING

Bounties, Pensions, and Arrears of Pay and all Claims and bills against the

U. S. OR STATE DEPARTMENT,

INCLUDING ORDERLY SERGEANTS' BILLS.

WILL act as Agent for Towns in the examination and comparing bills presented to the Governor and Council for aid, furnished families of Volunteers under Act of 1862. All communications addressed to him at Bangor, or Augusta House, Augusta, will be promptly attended to.

Will obtain a Bounty for all Discharged Soldiers.

NO. 1 HARLOW'S BLOCK, BANGOR, ME.

march 30, 1863

$100 Bounty

To all Soldiers Discharged, Having been Wounded in Battle.

PENSIONS

FOR all Soldiers who have been wounded, or contracted any disability in the line of duty, and also for the Widows of those who die in the service.

$100 Bounty & Arrears of Pay

For the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers

AND

PRIZE MONEY,

For Sailors, obtained promptly and upon the most liberal terms, by

B. H. MACE,

(Licensed by Government)

General Agent for Maine,

No. 65 West Market Square, (up one flight of stairs)

may6 d&w BANGOR, ME.

Extra Lard Oil.

10 BBLS. Extra Lard Oil for factory also 10 BBLS. LUBRICATING COAL OIL, for sale by

B. F. GUILD.

may8

LIME.

FRESH LIME—Constantly on hand at

JOHN M. KINSELL'S,
80 and 82 Exchange St.

June1

SILAS S. DREW,

32 Main Street,

HAS JUST OPENED OVER

1000 BRADLY'S

Celebrated Welch Spring Steel

Hoop Skirts

Which he offers at the following extraordinary BARGAINS:

Medal Skirts, full size, only $1 00
Extra Wide Tape, " 1.25

Every Lady in want of a Good Hoop Skirts should call immediately at

SILAS S. DREW'S

Mammoth

32 MAIN STREET.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

SILAS S. DREW,

32 Main Street,

Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to his

—OF—

Rich Foreign

DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Plain and Brocaded Black Silks, Plain Green, Brown, Drab and Blue Silks.

LET EVERY LADY

IN WANT OF A

GOOD SILK,

Bear it in mind that this is the

Largest & Best Assortment

Of Silks in Solid Colors ever brought into this State.

I have the celebrated

"English Crown," "Bischoff," "Lustreless" Black Silks,

And all other celebrated European makes.

NEW

Spring and Summer Dress Goods,

Such as Taffetas, Garigleoni Stripes, Garibaldi Plaids, Poplins, Travelling Mixtures, Goats Hair Goods, Mohairs, and Camels Hair Lustres. Plain Alpaccas, in all the Beautiful Shades of Drab, Stone, Green, Slate, Brown, Magenta, and Ashes-of-Roses.

Plain All-Wool Delaines,

Striped All-Wool Delaines,

French, English and American

PRINTS!

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES

SHAWLS, SACKS

AND RAGLANS,

All which will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

SILAS S. DREW

Would assure all Cash Buyers that his is the ONLY House in the East where they can find a COMPLETE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of

FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS

Also, a Full Assortment

—OF—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SUITINGS,

Crashes, Table Linen and Table Covers, Check Cambrics, White Linens, &c.

CLOTHING

Special attention is solicited to the Stock of Woolen Goods, Broadcloths, Doeskins, Satinetts, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, &c., &c.,

WHICH CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT

SILAS S. DREW'S,

No 32

STORE

June apr1 6m

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL

REMEDY.

This Preparation, by its splendid results, has shown the great necessity of a true Nervine and Sparagine Remedy, which goes to its work on all such complaints, completely relieving the pains and leaving no stain of debility behind.

As most complaints of this nature proceed from impure and coarse causes, they are washed only through the stomach, and in most of them, time and money is wasted by the use of Liniments and Lotions.

Let this preparation be fairly tested and it will be found worthy the name and fame of a true

ANODYNE!

IT CURES

Neuralgia,
Rheumatism,
Gout,
Tooth Ache,
Ear Ache,
Nervous Head Ache,
Distress after eating,
Fits,
Hysteria,
Nervousness,
Spinal Complaint,
St. Vitus Dance,
Cholera Morbus,
Pains in Stomach and Bowels.

also, the chief of all causes of disease and insanity

LOSS OF SLEEP.

☞ To the *Sleepless Invalid* it gives the most refreshing sleep.

To Females, suffering the pains of *Monthly Menstruation*, it completely relieves, while Nature's work is undisturbed. This is of great importance, as from this scourge dates most, if not all, wrecks to the Nervous System, and Chronic Female Complaints.

For Stomach, or Tape Worms, it is a sure remedy.

For children, when Teething, it completely soothes the pain, by dilating the Gums and rubbing the Gums. When very severe give it in 5 to 10 drops doses in milk, and is a perfect relief

HUNNEWELL'S

ECLECTIC PILLS.

This Valuable and Simple PILL rests for its character on being the true type of a CATHARTIC—simple, though thorough in action, seldom requiring but a SINGLE PILL for a dose, or one at night and one at morning—acts without the least griping.

AND CURES

Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Biliousness,
Loss of Appetite,
Jaundice,
Humors, &c., &c.

For HEAD ACHE, when caused by a foul Stomach, they are a perfect relief

For WORMS are a perfect remedy.

As a FAMILY PILL they have no superior

WARRANTY

My own confidence allows that agents may refund money when satisfaction is not given.

John L. Hunnewell,

Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

W. L. ALDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents, Bangor, Maine.

W. F. PHILLIPS, H. HAY, W. W. WHIPPLE Wholesale Agents, Portland.

☞ Correspondence solicited from all interested in the preparations.

☞ Dealers with good business references, supplied on consignment on application to the proprietor.

☞ The above reliable Preparations are for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

jan1 '63 Slawly

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Photographs!

AND ALL KINDS OF

Picture & Portrait Frames,

Albums, &c.

S. W. SAWYER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A large Invoice of Oval Gilt Black Walnut and Gilt, Small Size Fresco Portraits and Gilt Rims, Ebony and Medallion, with Gilt Rims Oval and Small French Frames with the latest Gilse, with and without Passe Partout French and American White Passe Partout Gilt Rim and White Glass, Small Photographs and Cartes de Visite

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Albums, Card Frames, Card Receivers, Gentlemen's Card Portfolios, Pocket Albums,

Mosaic, Union and all kinds of Leather Card Pictures, Medallion Cup Plates, Union Cord Union and all kinds of Cords for Miniatures and Cartes de Visite

Also above French Goods were bought to the amount of twenty to fifty cents on the dollar less than they can be imported and will be sold at the same rate they can be imported and duty paid

CARTES DE VISITE

And all kinds of Pictures Framed

AT THE OLD PRICES

☞ Please call and examine before buying elsewhere.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

TRASK'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

No 2 Smith's Block

THE undersigned after an absence of one year, has returned to the city, and again takes charge of his Photograph Rooms, No 2 Smith's block, where he will attend personally to all the different varieties of Pictures.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Porte Cartes de Visites & Card Photographs.

In the best style and with all the latest improvements.

During his absence he has visited the principal Photograph Rooms in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, and obtained much valuable information, and having purchased new instruments, is confident that he can do as good work as can be done in the State.

The public are respectfully invited to call at Rooms and examine a large collection of Pictures, including many of Bradley & Cutler's finest styles, and a picture of the camp of the 25th Regiment at Hall's Hill

M. G. TRASK.

April1 Times-dsp

A Just Tribute to Merit

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

LONDON,

JULY 11th, 1862.

JUDGE ZAIS

Was the only "preparation for food" in connection that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners for the production of all the manufactures of Starch and Prepared Corn Flour from grain or vegetables not within the limits of

MAIZENA,

the food and luxury of the age without a fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Maizena Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, without Isinglass, with few or no eggs at a trifling cost, are the most economical. A delicate addition to ordinary wheat flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups &c. Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A pudding made in milk will produce rich cream for chocolate, tea &c.

Put up in one pound packages with directions. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere

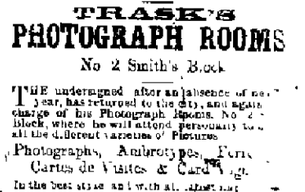
Manufactured at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton st., New York.

WILLIAM DURYEA General Agent

jan10 3m

O. P. MERRYMAN,



Manufacturer of and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS

(At Dole's Planing Mill, near the Western Depot.)

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has constantly on hand, and is manufacturing

DOORS, of the various sizes and qualities.
WINDOWS, glazed and unglazed.
BLINDS, painted and hung to order.
WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES of all sizes.
INSIDE SHUTTERS and BLINDS of the Pine, Black Walnut and Chestnut.
Birch, Cherry and black Walnut STAIR RAILS, RAILING, Plain and Fancy BALUSTERS

ALSO AGENT

For the sale of New and Second-hand Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash-sticking and Moulding

Machines.

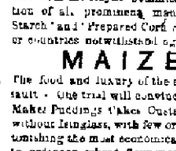
march4 3tawdwcot Jan. 63

J. H. CLERGUE'S

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND WIG MANUFACTORY,

126 EXCHANGE STREET



The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed to a larger and more convenient place of business, and newly engraved his Stock of Hair Preparations. He has now prepared furnish Ladies and Gentlemen super

Wigs, Top Pieces, Front Pieces, Long Hair, &c. for French Twist, Front Braids, Ringlets, Curls, Pearls, Moustaches, and newly invented Lace Spring Wigs. Also, a splendid variety of Natural Head Wigs, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear which for beauty, coolness and durability, are unexcelled

☞ Particular attention paid to

HAIR CUTTING.

Depot for sale of Clergue's unequalled Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Hair Oil, Shaving Soap Cream, Hair Dye, Strop Powders, Lip Salve, &c

Mrs. J. H. CLERGUE will wait on the Ladies at her house, 102 Park st, near the Catholic Church, where she will fit and make Ladies' Wigs, Top Pieces, Braids, Curls, Ringlets, &c.

July 12 d&wly

CHARLES BAKER,

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

No, 82 State Street, Boston.

PARTICULAR and prompt attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Stock Exchange Board.

Orders executed in New York and Philadelphia.

Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale

Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated

sept2 3

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®